

**In today's  
Jordan Times...**

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلیمز یومیة سیدئة تصدیر جاردنیزیه عن المؤسسة الصحفیه الأردنیة "الرأی"

June 6, Number 1631

AMMAN, MONDAY APRIL 13, 1981 — JUMADA AL THANI 9, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

**Today's Weather**

It will be warmer, with some low clouds and northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight		Daytime
	Low	High	
Amman	6	17	
Aqaba	12	26	
Deserts	7	20	
Jordan Valley	12	24	

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15. Aqaba 24. Sunset tonight: 6:04 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:07 a.m.

## On tap near Aqaba: a \$30 million plant for aluminium fluoride

By Phyllis Hughes  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AQABA, April 12 — Jordan Fertilizer Industries Company is planning a new \$30 million plant here to produce aluminium fluoride.**

Two leading world specialists in the production of the chemical have submitted bids for the scheme and the company hopes to award the contract in the coming eight weeks.

The plant will be built on the same site as the fertiliser factory, and will produce 20,000 tons of aluminium fluoride every year for export. It is expected to begin operations at the end of 1983.

The company will produce fluoristic acid from raw phosphates converted to phosphoric acid. To that will be added imported aluminium hydroxide to make flux essential in the manufacture of aluminium.

The company also is examining the feasibility of setting up a uranium oxide plant to manufacture a chemical used in nuclear power plants.

These plans are the latest scheme for the full utilisation of Jordan's vast phosphate deposits.

Work on the fertiliser plant was started back in 1977 and is now 75 per cent complete. Production is expected to begin early next year.

Technical services superintendent Mr. Sameeh Azzouka said the cost of the plant, originally estimated at \$300 million, had now reached \$405 million. With backing from the Gulf states and support from the Jordanian government, the company still had to have loans of \$63 million for the project. Income from the industry is estimated at \$190 million a year.

The plant is located 17 kilometres south of Aqaba on the road to the Saudi Arabian border.

It has two units for sulphuric acid, each capable of producing 1,800 metric tonnes a day. The one unit for phosphoric acid is designed to produce 1,250 metric tonnes a day using high grade phosphate rock. There are also two units for fertiliser granulation, each capable of producing 1,100 metric tonnes a day of ammonium phosphate, and two bagging units which can turn out 30 metric tonnes an hour.

Mr. Azzouka is confident the company could expand to meet the world-wide demand for fertiliser.

The production of fertiliser at the plant will be straightforward. Phosphate rock mined in Jordan is mixed with sulphuric acid to produce phosphoric acid. This is then mixed with ammonia (to be imported from the Gulf states) to produce granular fertiliser for export. Two kinds of fertiliser are to be produced—monoammonium phosphate and diammonium phosphate, which differ in the amount of nitrogen they contain.

JFIC's fertiliser plant will be one of the largest single-stream plants in the world for the production of phosphoric acid and diammonium phosphate.

The 1,000-dunum complex at Aqaba will employ 700 highly skilled employees.

"We are pleased with the progress at the plant and expect to begin full production next year," added Mr. Azzouka.

The firm has marketing agreements with the Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan to sell its goods east of the Suez Canal and with Woodward and Dickerson of the United States which markets 35 per cent of JFIC production west of Suez. The balance will be marketed by the company itself.



Columbia's three-day journey is the first acid test of a retrievable spaceship.

## Syrians, Falangists fight hill-to-hill around Zahle

**BEIRUT, April 12 (A.P.) —** Syrian forces and Lebanese rightist militias fought hill to hill today around the eastern Lebanese city of Zahle as sniper fire kept traffic down to a trickle across Beirut's mid-city "Green Line," police reported.

A police department spokesman said International Red Cross convoys continued to bring out wounded evacuees for a third day from Zahle, 48 kilometres east of Beirut, unaffected by the ongoing battles for the surrounding hills.

Sources close to the Lebanese government said the command of the all-Syrian Arab Deterrant Force (ADF) in Lebanon had served notice the four-day-old ceasefire with rightist militiamen of the Falangist Party applied only to Zahle proper.

The command said the Syrian forces were bent on wresting all the hills along Zahle's north-eastern outskirts from Falangist defenders at any cost to cut off all track roads linking the city to the Falangist-controlled Mount

Lebanon Province north of Beirut, according to the sources. Zahle, with a population of 200,000, is the only major Falangist stronghold in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley Province, which Syria considers essential for its national security. The Syrians say they would not tolerate a Falangist military presence in Zahle because they say the Falangists collaborate with Israel against Syria. The Falangists deny the charge.

Control of the hills would cut off mountain tracks used by the militias to send supplies and reinforcements into Zahle, under a Syrian siege for a 12th straight day.

Falangist sources said their troops have to trudge for up to 30 hours through deep snowdrifts from their main enclave on the western side of the Lebanon range, over the top ridges to reach

Zahle. The sources said the trip is made at night only to avoid Syrian fire. As many as three per cent of those going on the trip die in the snow, they said.

"The column must keep moving and anyone unable to keep up is left behind in the snow," one source said.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan were engaged in extensive efforts with the Syrians, the Falangists and Lebanon's leftist groupings to transform the four-day Syrian-rightist ceasefire into a lasting peace. Official sources reported.

Before the current ceasefire went into effect at 1200 GMT Wednesday, police said 265 civilians had been killed and about 1,000 wounded in eight days of Syrian-rightist fighting in Zahle and Beirut.



Mohammad Milhem



Fahd Qawasmi

## Qawasmi, Milhem to join bigger PLO executive body

**AMMAN, April 12 (J.T.) —** The Palestinian National Council (PNC) which started meetings yesterday in Damascus, will elect a new executive committee of 21 members for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to replace the present committee of 15 members, *Al Ra'i* newspaper reported today.

It said that the departed mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, Mr. Fahd Qawasmi and Mr. Mohammad Milhem, as well as the departed president of Birzeit University, Dr. Hanna Nasser, will be among the members of the new executive committee. The panel also will include seven members of Fateh and seven from other Palestinian organisations. (See story on page 5)

## Columbia blasts off with hardly a hitch

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, April 12 (A.P.) —** The space shuttle *Columbia* shot straight

for the heavens on a tower of white-hot flame today and sailed a perfect course around Earth.

Everything worked. Flight one of the winged space freighter, piloted by astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen, got off on time (after Friday's abortive attempt), soared smoothly into orbit, and flawlessly exercised its cargo bay doors during a critical early-flight test. Some of *Columbia's* troublesome tiles shook off, but officials weren't alarmed.

At the start of their third orbit, Shuttle Control told the astronauts, "You guys did so good, we're going to let you stay up there for a couple days." That meant a dramatic wheels-down Tuesday at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Target time for the first runway landing of the space age—1830 GMT (10:30 a.m. California time).

245 kilometres up

Meanwhile, *Columbia* was circling 245 kilometres above the globe. Later, it would move up to 275 kilometres and remain there until it's time to land. For the first time since 1975, Americans were in space.

They were not alone. Two Soviet cosmonauts have been in orbit since March.

The third decade of manned space flight began at 7:00 EST (1200 GMT) with the launching of the first ship designed to go into space again and again. It was 20 years ago today that Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first to orbit the planet. "That was one fantastic ride. I highly recommend it," said Mr. Crippen, a 15-year astronaut on his first trip in space. The rookie's heart rate soared like his ship, to a beat of 130 times a minute.

"That is so pretty"

"Oh, man, that is so pretty," he exclaimed, seeing Earth from space for the first time.

Mr. Young, setting a human record with his fifth blast-off into space, maintained an even 85 beats a minute. "It sure hasn't changed any," he radioed.

President Ronald Reagan watched on television from the White House after his first night's sleep at home since he was shot. Shortly before launch his message was read to the astronauts: "You take the hope and prayers of all Americans with you."

\$500,000 in fuel

Roads around Kennedy Space Centre were jammed today just before lift-off, just as they had been for last Friday's scheduled launch. But police said the crowds were smaller, arduous apparently dimmed by the computer problem that toppled the countdown and launch 16 minutes before ignition on Friday.

When the fuels fired today, it was a thing of burning beauty.

For 3.2 kilometres, *Columbia* rose nearly straight from its launch pad into a morning sky just losing its rosy hue. The ship's flame merged with that of the two rocket boosters buckled to the side of its silo-like fuel tank and created a golden column five times the length of the structure.

*Columbia's* engines, so troublesome in development, the most sophisticated powerplants ever built, performed flawlessly into orbit—gulping nearly \$500,000 worth of propellants.

Two minutes into the flight, the spent rocket boosters were cast loose, falling 26 to 30 kilometres from two ships waiting to recover them for reuse. And the external tank, having expended its 2.25 million litres of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen to drive the shuttle into orbit, tumbled away and broke into small pieces as it fell into the Indian Ocean.

Missing tiles

The first and most important test of *Columbia's* mechanical systems was accomplished 105 minutes into the flight, at the beginning of the second of a planned 36 orbits, when the two pilots remotely opened two large doors on the spaceship's 18-metre-long cargo bay.

That worked fine, but television cameras peering through the doors showed that a few of the ship's 30,922 heat-resistant tiles had torn away from the upper rear surface of the ship. Officials said the missing tiles were not in a critical area and "represent no hazard to the vehicle and the crew."

Shuttle Control planned to take temperature readings from sensors attached to the underbelly where the tiles are more critical because that's where the ship will endure the maximum re-entry heat.

With re-entry and landing, STS-1—Space Transportation System One—will become the first ship, American or Russian, to go into space, return, and be ready to fly again.

## Joe Louis dies

**LAS VEGAS Nevada, April 12 (R) —** Boxer Joe Louis, who held the world heavyweight boxing crown for 12 years, died today in hospital here. He was 66 years old.

Louis, the "Brown Bomber" whom many boxing experts considered the best heavyweight ever to put on gloves, held the title from 1937 to 1949. In later years he was a greeter in a Las Vegas hotel.

## Non-aligned team leaves Iran; U.S. envoy talks to Hammadi

**NEW DELHI, April 12 (A.P.) —** A four-member commission from Non-aligned nations returned here tonight after four days of "very fruitful" discussions with Iraqi and Iranian leaders.

Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, one of the peace commission's members, told reporters at New Delhi airport that the team's talks with leaders of the two warring countries were "very fruitful and satisfactory" and said both sides were eager to end the conflict. He did not give further details.

Another commission member, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, said: "We are very pleased with the results of our visit. We explained the basis on which we will try to undertake our work in future and to contribute to a political, peaceful, just and honourable solution to the seven-month war."

The Cuban minister reported that the commission "received a very positive welcome" in both Baghdad and Tehran and said: "This has encouraged the group to continue its peace efforts."



Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi

Mr. Rao and Mr. Malmierca indicated the commission members would make another trip to the combatants after "exchanging our views on our respective assessments" of the situation at a meeting here tomorrow. The commission met Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr in Tehran yesterday and today toured the embattled frontier cities of Dezful, Abadan and Ahwaz in assess the situation. Earlier, the commission met with Iraqi leaders in Baghdad.

The official Iranian news agency Pars said the peace mission was caught in a long-range Iraqi artillery barrage today while visiting Abadan.

One Iranian civilian was killed and 17 wounded in the barrage that lasted "several hours" and which also destroyed several houses, Pars said.

Mr. Malmierca stated on arrival in Tehran the group was on a fact-finding tour and had no specific proposals for ending the conflict.

Meanwhile today a senior U.S. State Department official made a rare visit to Iraq. The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said he discussed "future Iraqi-U.S. economic and political relations" with Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi.

The visit by Mr. Morris Draper, assistant undersecretary for Middle East affairs, was the latest indication of a thaw in the relations between the two states. Diplomatic ties were broken off angrily by Iraq in 1967 in the wake of that year's Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Draper is the first high U.S. government official to visit Iraq since 1977.

Western diplomats stated earlier the main purpose of Mr. Draper's visit would be to brief Iraq on the results of last week's visit to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The diplomats said the question of renewing diplomatic ties was also likely to be discussed.

Reporting on the talks between Mr. Draper and Dr. Hammadi, INA said they covered "the current situation in the Arab region with emphasis on the Arab-Zionist conflict and future Iraqi-U.S. economic and political relations."

Several other "important political issues" were also discussed, INA said without elaboration. Mr. Draper's visit underlined the shared interests of the United States and Iraq in the stability of the Gulf since the overthrow of the Shah of Iran and the establishment of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran two years ago.

## U.S. official expects Europe to wait and see on Middle East

**WASHINGTON, April 12 (A.P.) —** A senior State Department official has told reporters he doesn't expect the Europeans to push their separate Middle East peace initiative that could include talks including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Speaking during the flight that brought U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig here from Bonn, he last stop on a tour that also took him to four Middle Eastern countries, the senior official said the European Economic Community will wait to see if new life can be put into the Camp David peace approach begun by President Jimmy Carter and favoured by the Reagan administration. The official said the European approach "clearly suggests that if the end of the year, they (the

Europeans) are not comfortable, they will probably be looking for other alternatives."

He said that if the Camp David process remains stymied, there could be new pressure from the Europeans to include the PLO in the talks. "I think there's some suggestion of that," he said.

The official also said most leaders of the five European nations Mr. Haig visited expressed concern about the strident anti-Soviet tone of the Reagan administration, especially with respect to Poland and East-West relations.

Commenting in Bonn on his meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Haig said: "We discussed a role for the United Nations in the (Lebanon) situation, and perhaps it will be necessary, if the parties themselves cannot deal with it

effectively, to consider a peacekeeping force of some kind."

"We do feel the matter is urgent and we are involved in a number of coordinated diplomatic activities," he said.

Mr. Haig did not specifically criticise Israel for its raids on Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon on Thursday and Friday. But a senior official travelling with the secretary said Israel's actions could jeopardise the ceasefire.

"The Israeli raids are hardly timely," he said. A top Kuwaiti official, however, said today Kuwait opposes proposals for "internationalisation" of the Lebanese crisis, including Mr. Haig's suggestion that Syrian peacekeeping troops might be replaced by a U.N. force.

## U.N. blessing sought for Sinai peacekeeping force

**GENEVA, April 12 (A.P.) —** With America's fiddle East peace strategy needing all the help it can get, the United States and Egypt are week launch a "quiet but firm" campaign to station a United Nations peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula.

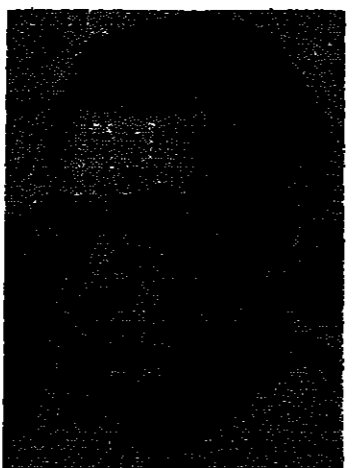
The goal is to convince members of the U.N. Security Council to authorise creation of a force. But the real issue at stake is the fate of the American-backed Camp David formula for Middle East peace.

The Camp David accords call for the U.N. to station a multinational force along the Egyptian-Israeli border once a ceasefire makes its last scheduled withdrawal next April from the Egyptian land it occupied in the 1973 Middle East war.

The Soviet Union, which opposes Camp David, has threatened it will use its Security Council veto to prevent the U.N. from creating a Sinai force. To do otherwise, say diplomats here, would put the Soviets in the position of giving *de facto* support for the Camp David formula.

The partners in the Camp David plan—Egypt, Israel and the United States—have suggested they will create their own international force outside the U.N. umbrella.

No nations have formally volunteered their soldiers, and while the United States and Egypt have shopped for contributors, the parties to Camp David say they want



Butros Ghali

to exhaust every effort in having the U.N. build and supervise the force.

"The treaty says it is to be a United Nations force, and that is what we want it to be. We have to carry out the treaty to the smallest letter," says Dr. Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs.

The campaign of persuasion will be undertaken in Cairo, Washington and New York at the U.N. foreign ministry officials here will be sounding out diplomats from the 15-member Security Council, as will State Department representatives in Washington.

Egypt's permanent delegate to the U.N., Mr. Esmat Abdul Meguid, has been instructed to mount a campaign there. Dr. Ghali made Egypt's case for the plan late last week when he met in Geneva with U.N. Secretary Gen-

eral Kurt Waldheim. Diplomats here say the success of the campaign could boost the reputation of the now-stalled Camp David process.

If the Security Council obstacles can be overcome, and the U.N. creates the peacekeeping unit, Camp David will win renewed respectability, these diplomats say.

Otherwise the deadlocked negotiations for creating some limited form of Palestinian autonomy, which is a key part of the accords, will suffer, they add.

"Creating a multinational force outside the United Nations could create a lot more problems," said one western diplomat who asked for anonymity. "Suppose there is a crisis. Who would be in charge? Who would give the command that might go against Egypt's or Israel's wishes? Would the com-

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the page.

NATION

# Arab-American doctors here to confer with Jordan colleagues

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 12 — For the first time in Jordan, a joint scientific meeting will start on Monday between the Royal Medical Services and the Arab-American Medical Association (AAMA). The three-day meeting will be inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Noor, standing in for His Majesty King Hussein.

The meeting, which will include a number of lectures and the presentation of working papers by both sides, was organised upon a request from the California-based AAMA, an organisation of American doctors of Arab origin.

The aim of the meeting is to exchange information on the newest techniques in the medical world today. Maj. Gen. Dr. Dawud Hanania, director of the Royal Medical Services, told the Jordan Times. Many Jordan doc-

tors and specialists will take part in the meeting, and the Jordanian team will present papers on the experience it has acquired in treating heart disease, cancer and diseases of the urinary tract, as well as in plastic surgery.

Dr. Michael DeBakey, the famous American heart surgeon — who is of Lebanese origin — will be one of the 65 specialists and other delegates representing the AAMA. Dr. DeBakey will present a paper on "The Pattern of Atherosclerosis, including Coronary Artery Disease", on the first day of the meeting.

"The meeting will be a huge effort to exchange medical skills in specialised fields, as well as a chance to get the AAMA acquainted with our progress here in Jordan," Dr. Hanania said. Dr. Hanania himself, will present a

lecture on the development of cardiac surgery in Jordan over the last decade.

Many speakers from the King Hussein Medical Centre, as well as other specialists in Jordan, will talk about diseases common in Jordan such as those of the nose, ear, and throat, as well as gastrointestinal diseases.

Participating Jordanian specialists in plastic surgery, cancer, renal surgery and other fields will include some famous names, such as Dr. Gaith Shubailat, Dr. Yousef Qoussous, Dr. Nabil Attalah and Dr. Ibrahim Hawat-meh.

Dr. Hanania said, "I hope this will be the nucleus of more joint meetings, which will open the door and create new opportunities for further and more practical cooperation with the AAMA."

# Humanitarian law seminar closes

AMMAN, April 12 (J.T.) — The First Arabic Middle East Seminar on International Humanitarian Law today urged Arab Red Crescent societies to ask the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to denounce Israel's human rights violations and its repressive measures against the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territories.

It also entrusted the seminar's chairman, Jordanian Red Crescent President Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, to send a cable on its behalf to the family of Mr. Hisham Al-Mohaisen, deploring his abduction from the Jordanian embassy in Beirut on Feb. 6.

The decisions were announced at the seminar's conclusion today. The seminar affirmed that propagation of international humanitarian law is an official

## Dr. Qaddouri off for Kuwait visit

AMMAN, April 12 (Petra) — The secretary general of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, left Amman for Kuwait today for a two-day visit.

He will discuss with Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Latif Al Hamad the council's programme for 1981, which is part of the CAEU's five-year plan, endorsed by the council's 36th meeting.

Dr. Qaddouri said he will also meet with the board chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to study means of carrying out joint programmes between the fund and the CAEU.

commitment by all signatories to the Geneva Conventions. The Hague agreement of 1954 also dictates the protection of cultural property in case of an armed dispute, it noted. It affirmed also that penalties should be imposed in case of violations of international humanitarian law.

The best way to spread the principles of international humanitarian law in the Middle East is the Islamic mission which is inseparable from Islamic civilisation and Arab traditions, it said.

The seminar recommended that the international Red Cross' permanent committee study the possibility of submitting a resolution to the 24th ICRC conference calling for a new international humanitarian order, and a similar proposal on the Year of International Humanitarian Law, so that national governments and societies would have the sufficient time to prepare well for achieving this important goal.

It also recommended that national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies study the possibility of their governments' forming high-level committees to be responsible for drawing up national plans and programmes of public interest concerning humanitarian law. Armed forces and security forces should benefit from this law through specialised university courses in international humanitarian law, it said.

The seminar recommended that the teaching of the principles of international humanitarian law should begin at home, and in the earliest scholastic levels.

It also said that universities should create departments of

international humanitarian law, so that humane values might become operative parts of the laws in force. It also recommended that regional symposiums be held for university professors, to encourage academic interest in the subject.

Cooperation between the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the ICRC should be strengthened for the sake of spreading international humanitarian law, as should cooperation between the ICRC and the Arab Bar Association, the seminar said. It added that the ICRC should work for the issuance of a resolution by the United Nations to define human rights pertaining during armed disputes.

The seminar was originally scheduled to continue until Wednesday; but it cut short its meetings today after one week. The participants sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, thanking him for his sponsorship and participation in the proceedings.

Taking part in the seminar, organised jointly by the Jordanian Red Crescent Society and the ICRC, were representatives of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, North Yemen, Oman and the Palestine Red Crescent. Representatives of the Eritrean Red Crescent and Red Cross societies, the Eritrean Relief Association and the Somali

Red Crescent had observer status. Also participating were representatives of the ICRC, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Her Dunant Institute.

## Jordan to pay its post-'67 West Bank employees

AMMAN, April 12 (Petra) — The Jordanian government intends to start paying salaries, in whole or in part, to its employees in the occupied West Bank who were appointed in their post there after the 1967 war. *Al Ra'* newspaper reported today.

Quoting sources at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, the paper said the ministry has requested all other government departments to supply it with lists of their West Bank employees so that a special committee can make the studies of their cases necessary before further action can be taken.

The salaries will help further to support the steadfastness of the people in the occupied Arab territories and foil Israeli measures aimed at driving the Arab inhabitants from their land, the paper said.

## Tourism seminar urges formation of new bodies for handicrafts, activities

AQABA, April 12 (J.T.) — A seminar held in Aqaba to study means of promoting tourism in Jordan concluded here yesterday with the announcement of several recommendations and decisions.

The seminar, which was chaired by His Highness Prince Mohammad, decided in principle to establish a Jordanian firm to be charged with supervising traditional industries and the marketing of their products.

A special committee will be set up shortly to conduct a feasibility study on this project, a seminar source said.

The seminar's recommendations included, among other things, the formation of an independent chamber of tourism to supervise all tourist activities in the country; the linking of all hotels and tourist and travel agencies with the tourism authorities; that tourism be considered an industry in its own right, to be totally supervised and operated by the tourist authorities with the object of boosting tourism; the holding of international tourist and cultural exhibitions, and encouraging folklore troupes to visit the country.

Other recommendations called for measures to preserve archaeological and tourist sites in Jordan, and further facilities to encourage Arab and non-Arab tourists to extend their stays in the country.

The seminar also stressed the need to develop tourist training centres and recruit properly-trained guides and tourist officials, and the need to develop cooperation with various international tourist organisations.

## Fatal truck accident on Desert Hwy.

AMMAN, April 12 (J.T.) — Two drivers of two heavy trucks, when their vehicles collided near Abu Muhammadiyeh junction, about 50 kilometres north of Amman on the Desert Highway Friday, one of the two, Sa' Mousa Abu Hayyaneh Maran, was heading to Aqaba, the other, Qasem Mohar Yassin from Ramtha, was in the opposite direction, when the accident occurred.

The two trucks were reported to have sustained heavy damage. A total of 46 incidents occurred in Jordan in the past 48 hours, spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said here. Out of these, he said, there were 21 road accidents, which resulted in the injury of 17 people.

A woman in Amman, identified only as L.S., complained to the police that her orange Volkswagen car had been stolen from its parking place near her house. Police are investigating.

In the central Jordan Valley town of Abu 'Ubeidah, a 30-year-old woman identified only as N.S. was admitted to hospital after swallowing a quantity of chemicals. Later she admitted that she had been trying to commit suicide following a bitter argument with her husband.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 51%	JD 1,000	10,204	1,710	1,690	1,690
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	1,683	2,240	2,240	2,240
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	7,372	1,500	1,490	1,490
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	250	2,160	2,160	2,160
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	3,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Real Estate Financial Foundation (Refco)	JD 2,000	50	11,440	11,440	11,440
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	410	13,750	13,690	13,750
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10,000	75	130,000	130,000	130,000
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	205	13,900	13,900	13,900
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	50	13,400	13,400	13,400
General Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	440	1,520	1,520	1,520
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	3,441	2,080	2,070	2,070
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1,100	0,940	0,940	0,940
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1,000	27,339	1,160	1,130	1,150
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	32,500	0,850	0,850	0,850
Cattle and Poultry Co.	JD 1,000	600	0,620	0,620	0,620
Dar Al Sha'b for Press, Publications and Distribution	JD 1,000	2,985	0,990	0,970	0,990
Irbid District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	54	1,030	1,030	1,030
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2,000	9,172	1,740	1,740	1,740
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	2,743	1,210	1,210	1,210
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	600	1,750	1,750	1,750
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	7,710	1,290	1,290	1,290
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	12,236	3,700	3,680	3,700
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	3,550	1,960	1,950	1,950
Dar Al Daw'a Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	435	3,330	3,320	3,320
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1,000	600	1,060	1,060	1,060
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1,500	0,840	0,840	0,840
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	106	3,400	3,400	3,400
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	1,250	5,460	5,450	5,460
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	84	29,250	29,250	29,250
Rafia Industrial Co.	JD 5,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	513	8,440	8,430	8,440
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	699	15,800	15,700	15,800
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	100	18,600	18,580	18,600

Total volume of shares traded on Sunday, April 12, 1981: JD 236,984

Total number of shares traded: 134,056

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1989 81.4%	JD 10,000	160	1,600	10,000	10,000

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

The British Council presents "It Could be You", an exhibition which illustrates in words and photographs the problems of people with disabilities. It is based on Rehabilitation International's "Charter for the '80s", copies of which will be available. Also on display will be the "Handicapped People Book Exhibition", offering an opportunity for those with a special interest to examine the latest books on the subject. The films "Stretch up Tall" and "So We Are Different", will be shown in conjunction with the exhibition at 7 p.m., at the council in Jabal Amman.

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition on "The Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union". The exhibition is open to the public from 6-8 p.m., Monday to Friday, at the centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The Spanish Embassy presents an exhibition of Spanish paintings, which depict fountains in the public squares of Madrid. The exhibition is open to the public at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

### Fashion show

The American Women of Amman present a fashion show of Arab costumes. The show will take place at the ballroom of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, at 4 p.m. All American women in the area are invited to attend.

### Videotape programme

The French Cultural Centre presents "Thalassa", the story of a designer, at 5 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luwaidh.

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# NATIONAL

Abla Zughair tells of her battle with polio

## A strong woman who's fought her way up

By Phyllis Hughes  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Abla Zughair has three jobs. She works as a newscaster for Jordan Television, as a broadcaster with Radio Jordan and she teaches English.

On top of that she is six months pregnant, and looks after a husband and a home.

A huge task for anyone able-bodied. But even more so for Miss Zughair, who was crippled by polio at the age of 18 months.

Since then she has undergone 13 major operations; but still walks with a severe limp.

Her handicap has not prevented her from achieving a great degree of professional success. And Miss Zughair, who is now 34, believes that she can set an example to hundreds of others with similar handicaps in this, the International Year of Disabled Persons.

She said: "My handicap has never been a problem. In fact with the help of a loving family and some hard work, it has never been a drawback to me."

Her words belie the amazing courage it must have taken to cope with a total of six years of medical treatment, of learning to walk again six times over, following the complex surgery, aimed at helping her to walk more easily.

She contracted polio in 1948, during an epidemic following the war. She was only 18 months old and can remember nothing of the ordeal -- the raging fever, her parents' worry and finally the realisation that she would be crippled.

Her family moved from the West Bank to Salt, where they asked the advice of the local medical soothsayer. "He really messed me up for good," Miss Zughair recalls.

Then her father decided to emigrate to the United States. As soon as they arrived, a specialist

pronounced that Abla's leg should be amputated.

"My father was horrified, and refused to sign the papers," she recalled. "He sought a second opinion, and again they recommended amputation. But in the face of his opposition, they agreed to try surgery instead."

That was the start of the 13 painful and lengthy operations to help her walk normally. After each operation she had to wear leg braces and totter around on crutches while her leg was kept in plaster. And six times she had to learn to walk again.

The burden that would have caused many mothers sleepless nights over the psychological effects on their daughters -- let alone the physical ones -- seems not to have upset Abla's life. "At home I wasn't allowed to feel different," she said. "My mother expected me to do the usual chores that girls do, like making beds and washing up. They (her parents) only intervened if my brothers involved me in one of their fights."

Miss Zughair's numerous operations meant she couldn't attend a regular school, so she was enrolled at one for the handicapped.

They helped me cope too," she recalls. "They told us that because of our handicap we would have to work twice as hard, to be still only half a person."

Abla never doubted that she would leave school and get a job, like everybody else. She took the usual examinations and aptitude tests common in America and they pronounced that her career lay in either dentistry or singing.

"I didn't really fancy either, but decided to do voice training," she said. "In all I studied that for four years."

That half-hearted step stood her in good stead. When she was 16 she returned to Jordan, and started to look for work. She heard that the radio station was looking for announcers, and told her family she would like to try for a job.

"My father thought I would never get a job, but agreed to take me to the radio station," she said. "They gave me a voice test, and they were so delighted they offered me a job."

"I adored the job (with Radio Jordan in Jerusalem). I often worked from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Nobody has ever made me feel disabled, but I think I have worked harder in order to prove something to myself."

After the 1967 war Miss Zughair returned to Amman and continued her work on radio. But she decided she needed a new challenge. She landed a job as a newscaster with Jordan Television, and also took a post teaching English.

"Despite the fact that I was going to appear on television, the staff did not mention my dis-

ability," she said. I was given the job because of my ability to do it -- not because of my physical appearance."

This may seem to be a very progressive concept, but Miss Zughair insisted that everyone is making great strides in helping the handicapped.

The biggest problem to overcome, though, is the attitude of the handicapped themselves.

"We should never feel sorry for ourselves," she said. "If you do that you will never become any-

thing."

She determinedly practises what she preaches. She was an able girl scout, a strong swimmer, a qualified life saver and, of course, a wife and mother.

When she got married her husband, Maj. Faleh Farhid -- the number three man in the highway patrol -- did not notice her limp.

"I decided a long time ago that it wasn't worth worrying about your problems," she said. "I always try and enjoy what I have got."

## AOSM plans meetings for ministers, department heads on standardisation

AMMAN, April 12 (Petra) — The executive council of the Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) has called Arab ministers whose work concerns standardisation and measurements to a meeting towards the end of 1982, and heads of Arab standardisation offices to a meeting this year to discuss issues of common interest.

This was announced at the end of the council's three-day meeting here today.

The council called on Arab states to apply unified Arab industrial specifications and to label their goods with dates of manufacture and expiry, in Arabic.

Participants in the meeting heard a report and recommendations by the organisation's planning and technical committees on ways of encouraging Arab states to take part in the organisation's activities.

## 2 American artists: a look at their lives and work

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Despite the fact that they often express themselves badly in words (this is not their mode of expression, after all), films about serious artists are invariably absorbing. Their free, original and dynamic ideas and philosophies -- interesting, whether you agree with them or not -- come across in their work; and their often zany lifestyles make riveting biographies.

Take Lee Krasner, for example. Lee Krasner was one of the leading artists in the American Abstract Expressionist movement, but because she was a woman -- and what's more, wife of Jackson Pollock -- her work in the 1940s was overlooked because of the former and dismissed as mere copies because of the latter.

An American of Russian extraction, Krasner studied under Hans Hoffman, and found herself rebelling against the strict classical impositions made upon her, and against compliments along the lines of "It's so strong it could have been painted by a man".

Women artists were just not accepted, and the arrival of the Surrealists did not improve matters -- their attitudes towards women, taking them as mannikins, dolls, things to be manipulated; and their declaration of "We don't need dimes", put woman's emancipation back years.

It is only in recent years that at last Krasner's role in one of America's most important art movements has been fully acknowledged -- she gave Pollock as many ideas as he inspired in her -- and her latest pieces, which are collages of her fierce and powerful

black-and-white figure studies produced under Hoffman, are finding their way into all the major American modern art museums.

The film, one of two art films the American Centre is showing over the next couple of weeks at the Centre of Music and Fine Arts, the Jordan Artists' Association and the Jordan National Gallery (see What's Going On for details) is a life story, a comment on one strong determined woman's fight against discrimination and a documentary about a totally dedicated and serious artist.

George Segal, sculptor extraordinaire, is the subject of the second film; but this time it is not the artist's character that is so compelling but his macabre figures and his method of creating them.

Segal works with plaster, using real people as his moulds; and consequently the finished sculpture is unnervingly realistic. Unpainted and unadorned, they are like solid ghosts, or dream walkers fulfilling mundane human duties with eyes closed and neutral expressionless faces.

Segal chooses his models from among his friends, steering away

from "Hollywood standards of handsome," and claims that his plaster casts assume some of the mental life of those subjected to the horrors of being wrapped part by part in sloppy wet bandages that adhere to every contour and slowly harden.

The most intimidating shot in the whole film is of one of the models, whose head only is covered in the white, feature-hugging cloth -- a real body with a sculptured, rock-like head, like some surrealist mutant.

The assembled casts are usually displayed in group situations -- a family sitting round a table, drinking tea; people crossing the road or waiting at the airport -- all familiar, everyday activities that are given new significance and importance by these unnatural, zombie-like figures.

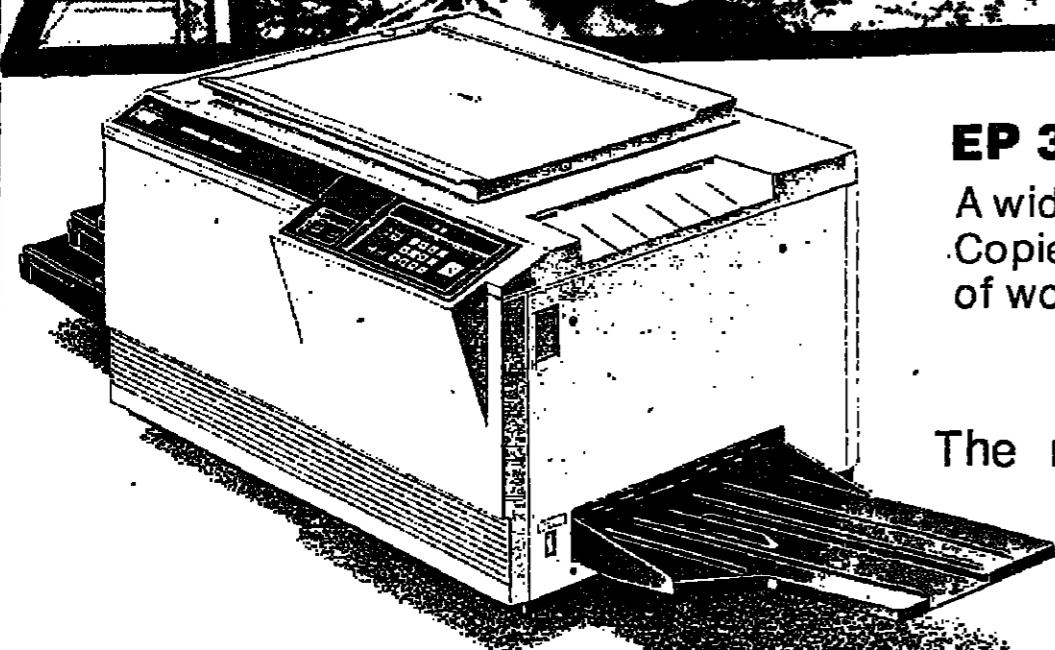
Segal and others analyse his work in this hour-long film, but really there is no satisfactory explanation forthcoming -- and, indeed, does there need to be? The figures speak all too loudly for themselves. You either like, or you don't but be indifferent to them you cannot.



Abla Zughair (Photo by Sara O'Neill)

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# OPINION

## Jordan Times

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 Telephone: 67111-234  
 Telex: 21497-ALRAJ JO, Cable: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.  
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

# DE FACTONOMICS

## Development planning: projects vs. people

By T.A. Jaber

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first of a series of articles, to appear every Monday under the title DE FACTONOMICS, written for the Jordan Times by T.A. Jaber, a leading Jordanian economist.

WITH the framework of the new five-year development plan (1981-1985) just announced, Jordan has completed two decades of development planning. In the 1960s, two plans were issued. The first plan (1962-1967) was soon reformulated in 1963 into the "Seven-year Development Programme (1964-1970)". The momentum for rapid development under this programme was disrupted by the 1967 war and its aftermath.

After some hesitation and ad hoc project programming, the "Three-Year Development Plan" was launched in 1973 with the overall objective of reactivating

Jordan's economy and the regaining of confidence in its capabilities. Latest the five years starting in 1976 with the aim of continuing Jordanian developmental efforts.

These are facts well known to every policy maker and informed citizen. The point of this article is to reflect on our development record and draw some lessons for the 1980's. This of course may be a subject of a book or a detailed essay. Short of such elaborate space, I shall highlight few thoughts.

1. We are now confident that the Jordanian economy is capable

of achieving high rates of growth and that development can be expected to proceed smoothly and on a self-sustained basis. An overall rate of growth in the GNP of 10 per cent has been, and will be, attainable. In the last two decades we have established the economic and financial institutions and the satisfactory infrastructure that will enhance further directly - productive investments and mobilise domestic and regional resources. There is no doubt now about the economy of Jordan's health nor about its potential.

2. We are not also short of feasible projects, the shortage of which in many developing countries is the real constraint on their development. The 1976-1980 plan included major projects which are still ongoing in such fields as potash, fertilisers, phos-

phates, oil refining, cement, the development of the Jordan Valley and others. Each of these projects may serve in the future as a base for a number of industries and activities.

However, while the range of feasible projects in Jordan is varied and promising, there are structural problems which have to be tackled by the relevant government agencies and other private and mixed institutions.

a) A close look at our activities, particularly in industry and agriculture, would reveal an almost complete lack of coordination and linking. This serious deficiency is manifested in the procurement of inputs, the setting up of new projects, employment and training, marketing and exportation, research and development, packaging and transportation. The sub-sectoral grouping of industries should have already been implemented. Tax exemptions should by now be sophisticated enough to incorporate elaborate means to induce proper coordination among industries and meeting of interests.

b) Our major projects have turned out in their implementation stage to be real enclaves in Jordan, socially and economically. The employment opportunities that they have created mostly benefited the expatriate labour. In many cases, the unskilled jobs were left to Jordanians, and the training effects of these projects have been minimal. This pattern should be seriously reconsidered where local people, particularly outside the Amman Region, are trained to operate these projects with minimum foreign expertise. Here lies the hope for limiting the rural-urban migration and hopefully reversing it.

c) Expenditure on housing had

a major portion of total investments during the latest plan period. It amounted to 21 per cent of actual capital formation and exceeded the plan target by 118 per cent. It is expected that this trend will continue in the eighties and housing construction will attract private and institutional funds. Increased rational geographical distribution of population in Jordan may be directly reached by dispersed location of projects and real estate development outside the Amman Region. However, real estate development and housing schemes should be well-provided with the services needed. Otherwise, suburb clustering will continue to be more attractive and convenient.

3. We have matured enough in our development experience to think of and initiate methods and techniques to deal with the wider non-project issues of development planning.

a) Equitable income distribution has been one of the major objectives of every development plan in Jordan. However, no statistical effort has been undertaken periodically to test the impact of plan implementation on income distribution. This does not necessarily mean that distribution has worsened. There are some indications to the contrary. But these developments should be monitored. Moreover, income redistribution is a policy tool which can be used to favour certain activities such as exporting, agriculture, civil service... etc.

b) Participation by the people in the planning process also has been called for in the plans. It was experimentally in 1972 in the course of formulating the three-year development plan. The latest five-year plan was also excellently

publicised. A number of "seminars" were undertaken in the second half of 1980 in preparation for the new plan. However, people's participation in the formulation and follow-up of development plans is not institutionalised. This important aspect of development planning should not be left aside for good example.

c) Regional planning was initially introduced in 1977: Amman-Balqa Region, but been earlier preceded by successful experiments in regional planning, namely the Jordan Valley and the Aqaba Region. There are now a regional plan for North and another under preparation for the South. But how much use did we make available regional plans in formulation of the national plan? Shouldn't regional planning, started, be institutionalised become built-in in the administrations? Again the Jordan Valley experiment may be as a good example.

4. Stability in Jordan is the key to its progress and achievements. This was one of the themes which Dr. Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank Jordan, rightly emphasised recent lecture before the Jordanian Economists Association. However, in addition to the political stability which Jordan enjoys in our time region, the importance of economic and social stability should not be emphasised. Uncertainties, abrupt change government policies, unneeded bureaucracy and delays in action should be avoided, or at least minimised, in order to let private investors move swiftly in to invest and economic expansion. Private initiative should be given the adequate opportunity to undertake its significant role in the new plan, which accounts for 70 per cent of the total plan investments.

### Spectacular

THE SUCCESSFUL launching of the American space shuttle Columbia gives us all occasion to pause and marvel at the feats that can be achieved when human beings put their heads together and focus on a specific objective. Whether or not the shuttle will have military applications - heralding an era of space wars that heretofore has materialized only in movies - is a question that will be answered by the world's politicians and generals. Today, it is the work of the scientists and technicians that we shall and especially the personal courage of the two astronauts flying the shuttle, John Young and Robert Crippen. Like their Soviet counterpart Yuri Gagarin, who first flew into space exactly 20 years ago, these men will be remembered as selfless, daring pioneers. The space shuttle is an extraordinary achievement, flown by extraordinary men and brought to fruition by an extraordinary team effort. It represents the very finest achievement by the United States of America, reminding us all of the awesome accomplishments that can be registered when clarity of purpose is combined with human diligence and composure. If the lessons of the shuttle, and the entire American and Soviet space programmes, could be transposed into other fields, we would assume that there are few technical problems beyond the capacity of mankind to resolve. Yet the globe that the shuttle revolves around today is dotted with wars, injustices, misery and inequity. The dispassionate observer would have to conclude that conquering space is perhaps one of our easiest tasks. Nevertheless, the space conquerors are a spectacular group. We salute them.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RA'I:** Now that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has finished his tour of the Middle East, he is expected to begin discussing its results and the conclusions which can be drawn from it with those concerned in the U.S. administration.

Naturally, the ideas which these people will form during their discussions will have an impact on the formation of the U.S. position and policy in the area.

U.S. policymakers would be mistaken to think that oil and the strategic location of our area are everything, or that they are more important than the Arab individual. They would also be mistaken to think that the Arab individual could be utilised or forced into the service of others, or be drawn into their disputes.

It is time for Washington to understand that the achievement of a just solution of the Palestine problem is indispensable to the establishment of genuine peace in the area, and that the Arab individual is the guarantee for stability there free from Soviet or American tutelage.

**AL DUSTOUR:** What is happening in Lebanon is an indicator of future developments in the area if

the big powers continue to approach the question of peace in the area in the same biased way they have been doing.

The Lebanese crisis has been caused by Israeli aggression, which might spread to other parts of the area.

If Arab solidarity, as it materialised at the Baghdad summit, still existed, it would not have been easy to tamper with the future of Lebanon and the Arab future in the area. Continued Arab division will weaken the Arab position in the international arena.

Israel's position and that of the United States, are leading the area toward a series of tragedies and explosions, and what is happening in Lebanon is one of these events.

The area should be kept out of the superpower struggle, and a proclamation of the neutrality of the Gulf region would contain the forces of explosion instead of detonating them. The recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, would stop the ball of fire which has begun rolling, and threatens to cause a conflagration whose consequences no one can predict.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
 British Council ..... 36147-8  
 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
 Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
 Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195  
 Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
 Y.W.C.A. .... 41793  
 Y.W.M.C.A. .... 64251  
 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
 University of Jordan Library ..... 84355/84366

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Rotary Club, Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
 Philadelphia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316  
 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169  
 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128  
 Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutazzah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

### PRAYER TIMES

Fajr ..... 3:37  
 Sunrise ..... 5:09  
 Dhuhr ..... 11:39  
 'Asr ..... 3:15  
 Maghreb ..... 6:09  
 'Isha ..... 7:26

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal ..... 96.8/97.1  
 Lebanese pound ..... 80.9/81.5  
 Syrian pound ..... 53/53.4  
 Iraqi dinar ..... 735.6/741.6  
 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1176/1179  
 Egyptian pound ..... 392.6/397.6  
 Qatari riyal ..... 88.9/89.1  
 UAE Dirham ..... 88.4/88.5  
 Omani riyal ..... 936.6/939.5  
 U.S. dollar ..... 325/327  
 U.K. sterling ..... 707.2/711.4  
 W. German mark ..... 150.9/151.8  
 Swiss franc ..... 165.6/166.6  
 Italian lire ..... 30.3/30.5  
 (for every 100) ..... 63.9/64.3  
 Dutch guilder ..... 136.3/137.1  
 Swedish crown ..... 69.6/70  
 Belgian franc ..... 92.2/92.8  
 Japanese yen ..... 151/151.9  
 (for every 100)

### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, APR. 13, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day and evening to make plans that are important to your advancement and progress. Be sure to make definite plans to have more security in the future.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact persons who can give you the backing you need before handling an important financial matter. Don't waste time.  
**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) An outside venture can bring a great amount of success at this time. Show courtesy to family members.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Find a better way of improving routines so that they become more profitable. Take needed health treatments.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Find out what is needed to put across an idea that could bring you greater income in the future.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Begin the week properly by finding better ways to add to present success. Sidestep one who wants to waste your time.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can now begin a course of action that will help you gain your goals more quickly. Show more generosity.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Use a positive method to gain your personal aims. Wait until the evening for repaying social debts. Express happiness.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Bring your talents to the attention of higher-ups but follow all rules and regulations that apply to you. Be wise.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Being with new friends in the evening is fine since they can be helpful to you in present activities.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find a more efficient way to handle your obligations and get good results. Delve into more outside activities.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) State your aims to associates and they will support them willingly. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put new ideas to work that will help improve your environment, but don't get rid of anything that is valuable.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will know how to handle problems of the broadest scope and should have a fine education so that life can be successful. Be sure to give praise for any exceptional work done. Ethical training is important.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### CHANNEL 3

4:00 ..... Koran  
 4:15 ..... Match  
 5:45 ..... Cartoons  
 6:05 ..... Children's programme  
 6:20 ..... Little house on the Prairie  
 7:30 ..... Local Programme  
 8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
 8:30 ..... Arabic Series  
 9:30 ..... Wrestling  
 10:15 ..... Bestseller:  
 11:00 ..... News in Arabic

#### CHANNEL 6

6:00 ..... French programme  
 7:00 ..... News in French  
 7:20 ..... Sport Magazine  
 7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
 8:30 ..... Benson  
 9:10 ..... Spoils of War  
 10:00 ..... News in English  
 10:15 ..... Bestseller:  
 11:00 ..... News in Arabic

### RADIO JORDAN

#### 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
 7:01 ..... Morning Show  
 7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
 7:40 ..... Morning Show  
 10:00 ..... News Headlines  
 10:30 ..... Talking Points  
 11:00 ..... Sign off  
 12:00 ..... News Headlines  
 12:03 ..... Pop Session  
 13:00 ..... News Summary  
 13:03 ..... Pop Session  
 14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
 14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
 14:30 ..... Centres of Culture  
 15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
 16:00 ..... News Summary  
 16:03 ..... Instrumentals  
 17:00 ..... Brothers-in-law  
 17:30 ..... Pop Session  
 18:00 ..... News Summary  
 18:03 ..... Sports round-up  
 18:30 ..... 30-minute theatre  
 19:00 ..... News Desk  
 19:30 ..... Music  
 20:30 ..... Evening Show  
 21:00 ..... News Summary  
 22:00 ..... Sign off

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

#### 630, 720, 1413 KHz

**GMT**  
 04:00 Newdesk 04:30 A House for Mr. Biswas 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peaches' Choice 05:45 Words Made Flesh 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Famous Opera Houses 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News 08:10

Reflections 08:15 Masters of Early Music 08:30 Plain Murder 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Theatre Club 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 DJ Roundtable 10:15 Take One 10:30 Moments of Being 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Waves 11:30 Fiesta 12:00 Radio Newsrel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 13:30 Book Programme 14:00 The Best of Beethoven 14:30 Plain Murder 15:00 Radio Newsrel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:10 Book Choice 17:15 Europa 17:30 A House for Mr. Biswas 17:45 Sports Roundup 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsrel 18:30 The King's Collection 19:00 Outlook; News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Stars in Their Eyes 20:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 The Best of Beethoven 22:00 World News 22:10 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Roundup 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Short Story 23:30 D.J. Roundtable

### VOICE OF AMERICA

**GMT**  
 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English; news, feature "The Leaving Earth" 18:30 Country Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine; Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

### AMMAN AIRPORT

#### ARRIVALS

7:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 9:00 ..... Damascus  
 9:15 ..... Kuwait  
 9:20 ..... Beirut  
 9:30 ..... Muscat, Dubai  
 9:40 ..... Dhahran  
 9:50 ..... Bahrain, Doha  
 9:55 ..... Beirut  
 9:55 ..... Agaba  
 10:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 14:15 ..... Moscow, Beirut (SU)  
 15:00 ..... Kuwait  
 15:00 ..... Belgrade

15:15 ..... Rome, Athens (LA)  
 15:20 ..... Tripoli, Benghazi (LN)  
 15:30 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
 15:35 ..... Baghdad  
 16:15 ..... Cairo  
 17:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
 17:45 ..... Cairo  
 19:00 ..... Cairo  
 19:30 ..... Bangkok, Abu Dhabi  
 20:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
 20:05 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
 01:00 ..... Cairo

### DEPARTURES:

03:00 ..... Cairo  
 05:45 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
 06:30 ..... Damascus  
 07:00 ..... Beirut  
 07:40 ..... Beirut Paris (AF)  
 08:00 ..... Agaba  
 08:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 09:00 ..... Damascus, Rome (IA)  
 09:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
 11:00 ..... Cairo  
 11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York  
 11:15 ..... Athens, Madrid  
 12:00 ..... London  
 12:30 ..... Cairo  
 12:30 ..... Paris  
 12:30 ..... London (IA)  
 14:00 ..... Cairo  
 14:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 15:25 ..... Beirut, Moscow (SU)  
 16:20 ..... Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)  
 16:30 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
 16:30 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
 16:35 ..... Belgrade  
 19:30 ..... Kuwait  
 20:00 ..... Baghdad  
 20:00 ..... Cairo  
 20:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
 20:30 ..... Jeddah  
 20:45 ..... Dhahran

### EMERGENCIES

**DOCTORS:**  
 Amman: Wajih Barakat ..... 38730/66983  
 Muwaffaq Katbeh ..... 23546/41277  
 Zarqa: Bah'uldin Al-Kashif (Hussein Quarter)  
 Irbid: Adnan Al-Halbuni ..... 2460

### PHARMACIES:

Amman: Nalroukh ..... 23672  
 Al-Salam ..... 36730  
 Hazem ..... (-)  
 Al-Havah ..... 24636  
 Yadi Al-Nasr ..... (-)  
 Zarqa: Al-Shafa' ..... (-)  
 Irbid: Al-Awad ..... (-)  
 TAXIS:  
 Al-Khayyam ..... 41541  
 Al-Ahram ..... 63911  
 Al-Nahda ..... 63006  
 Bashir ..... 71329  
 Zeid ..... 64476

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ..... 75111  
 Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2  
 Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 37111-3  
 Police headquarters ..... 39141  
 Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777  
 Airport information (ALIA) ..... 92205/92206  
 Jordan Television ..... 73111  
 Radio Jordan ..... 74111

Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
 Fire headquarters ..... 22090  
 Cablegram or telegramme ..... 18

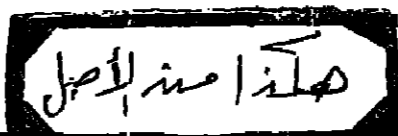
### Telephones:

Information ..... 12  
 Jordan and Middle East trunk calls ..... 10  
 Overseas radio and satellite calls ..... 17  
 Telephone maintenance and repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	270	170	Carrots	100	70
Eggplant	240	160	Turnips	70	70
Bananas	130	100	Bananas	270	200
Potatoes (imported)	130	100	Bananas (from makhmar)	235	160
Marrow (small)	190	140	Dates	340	340
Marrow (large)	100	70	Apples (American, Japanese		
Cucumber (small)	240	190	red, waxed)	440	440
Cucumber (large)	130	100	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Peas	280	280	Apples (Starken)	180	150
String beans	370	250	Apples (Golden)	220	150
Potatoes (local)	140	100	Oranges (Shammouti)	200	150
Lettuce (head)	50	40	Oranges (Valencia)	140	100
Cauliflower	220	150	Oranges (Waxed)	180	180
Bell pepper	520	520	Grapefruit	90	70
Cabbage	60	60	Lemon	230	170
Spinach	160	100	Coconut (spice)	200	200
Onions (dry)	125	100	Water Melons	230	230
Onions (green)	160	100			
Garlic	150	150			

Handwritten signature: *J. Jaber*



# MIDDLE EAST

## Soviet, Lebanese leftists support Syria, PLO

MASCUS, April 12 (R) — Viet and Lebanese leftist representatives proclaimed support for Syria and the PLO at the first session of the PLO parliament-in-exile more than two years ago.

They were among a series of speakers who declared their solidarity with the Palestinians' struggle for their own state at the session of the PLO National Council (PNC), which ended here last night.

The council is meeting to map out a new Palestinian strategy aimed at combating the United States-sponsored Camp David

peace accord and to elect a new executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The 301-seat PNC also was due to hear a report from the existing executive committee on developments in the Palestinian cause since the last session in January 1979.

Among today's early speakers was the chairman of the international relations committee of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), who said Moscow stood on the side of Syria and the Palestinian people "in their struggle against American imperialism and Zionism."

The Soviet official, Vladimir Kudryavtsev, said "the Arab masses, the peoples of the Soviet Union and all other peoples of the world are standing in one trench against the imperialist and Zionist onslaught against the Arab Nation."

Mr. Kudryavtsev announced Kremlin backing for the Lebanese National Movement, an alliance of leftist parties whose own leader, Mr. Walid Jumblatt, also spoke here today.

Referring to this month's fighting in Lebanon between rightist militiamen and Syrian peacekeeping troops, Mr. Jumblatt spoke of the need for "establishing legality

in Lebanon far from sectarianism."

Last night, the council heard warm praise for the Soviet Union from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad who opened the session at Damascus University. Syria signed a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union last October.

President Assad described the Soviet Union as a "friendly country which supports the Arab just cause," while harshly attacking the U.S. and the recent Middle East trip by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The PNC also heard a speech

from its speaker, Mr. Khaled Fahoum, who said the Palestinians' official and parliamentary dialogue with western Europe had not led to any clear idea of the Middle East solution the Europeans were proposing.

"We cannot understand how European parliamentarians interpret the plan by the European parliament for linking the dialogue process with the participation of Sadat," he said.

Expressing concern about the fighting in Lebanon, Mr. Fahoum called on the PNC to discuss the issue.

## American-Arabs invoke fairness doctrine over ABC terrorism special

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Palestine Congress of North America issued the following press release in Washington last week pointing out the inaccuracies in an ABC television programme that deals with violence in the Middle East:

The Palestine Congress of North America (PCNA) calls ABC's 20 special on "terrorism in the Middle East," aired April 2, 1981, the most biased programme on the Middle East ever shown on American television and consciously organised effort to create in the American public an atmosphere of hostility towards the Palestinian people. The programme will certainly have a negative effect on the efforts toward finding a genuine understanding of the conflict which is essential for a real peace in the Middle East.

The PCNA and other Arab-American and human rights organisations in the United States, including the Association of Arab American University Graduates and the American Arab Discrimination Committee, have not been together in demanding equal time under the FCC's fair-

ness doctrine to respond to the distortions, misinformation and biased perspectives of the ABC special. The PCNA is especially concerned with the lack of a Palestinian, Arab or indeed international consensus perspective on the roots and effects of violence in the Middle East, a lack which included such obvious imbalances, among many others, as:

(1) Interviewing no Palestinian or Lebanese victims of Israel's "preemptive" strikes in South Lebanon, while featuring an Israeli victim of the Naharayra raid.

(2) Continual references to Palestinian fighters as "terrorists" (an estimated total of 58 references), while Israeli commandos are portrayed as fulfilling their responsibilities to their country.

(3) The interjection of unsubstantiated opinion by cor-

respondent Geraldo Rivera into the narrative, such as his assertion that "without question" a Palestinian state would have a "large debt to the Soviet Union" and thus would be a "revolutionary government and a threat to the region."

(4) A large amount of incorrect information given as facts. For example, the death of Falangist Leader Gemayel's daughter is attributed to Palestinians, when all press accounts, and the Falangists themselves, agree it was the result of inter-Christian rivalry.

(5) Completely overlooked is the crucial issue of continued military occupation and the continued denial of Palestinian human and national rights by the Israelis.

Fair programming is not the only issue at stake here. In airing such a vicious attack on the Palestinian people and by presenting such unquestionably biased material as a news documentary, ABC has committed a grave disservice to the American people, the peoples of the Middle East, and the cause of peace.

## Tunis moves towards multi-party system

TUNIS, April 12 (R) — A special congress of Tunisia's ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) ended in Tunis today after endorsing President Habib Bourguiba's acceptance in principle of a multi-party system.

It recommended that the party's politburo, to be appointed by Mr. Bourguiba out of the 80-strong central committee the congress elected last night, discuss possibilities of convocating early general elections.

Informed Tunisian sources expected that the politburo would urge the all-Destourian assembly, elected in 1979 for a five-year term, to resign en bloc as dissolution is not provided for in the constitution.

The first disputed elections since independence were likely to take place next autumn, the sources said.

The renewal of the assembly would climax a democratic process initiated by Prime Minister Mohammed M'zali a year ago.

At the time, the country was in a state of shock, provoked by a guerrilla raid on the southern town of

Gafsa by Libyan-trained Tunisian dissidents.

Mr. M'zali's determined liberal line has since won him wide popularity and support, including among opposition circles.

Mr. Bourguiba's confirmation that Mr. M'zali's policy would lead to a multi-party system was welcomed by opposition movements.

However, they were cautious about implementation details and stressed that no national trend should be excluded.

Opposition sources said it remained to be seen whether opposition parties would be legalised before the elections.

President Bourguiba said only that he would not object to national forces being elected to the assembly after confronting PSD lists.

The PSD Congress specifically excluded yesterday Muslim extremists from the democratic process when it said, in a political motion, that they practised fanaticism.

Muslim fundamentalists have been active in Tunisia in the past two years.

## MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

### Kuwait, U.A.E to patch up S. Yemeni-Omani relations

KUWAIT, April 12 (A.P.) — Envoys from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are scheduled to visit South Yemen tomorrow in what sources said was a bid to patch up deteriorating relations between South Yemen and neighbouring Oman, a top official said today.

Minister of State Abdul-Aziz Hussein told reporters after a cabinet meeting that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and U.A.E. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Aje going to Aden "for talks with the officials there on relations between Arab states and resolving differences among states in the region."

He did not elaborate, but sources said the main purpose of the trip was to normalise relations between South Yemen and Oman, who have been accusing each other of sending troops across their common border. South Yemeni officials have said they are supporting the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, which operates in Oman's Western Dhofar Province. Oman has protested to the Arab League for alleged South Yemeni violation of Oman territory.

to make their way to the airport. The militiamen forced the Egyptians to construct sandbag fortifications, then allowed the Egyptians to proceed, the report said. Skilled labour is one of over-populated Egypt's most lucrative exports to Arab states.

### Saudis deny Tristar caught fire

BAHRAIN, April 12 (R) — Saudi Arabia has said that a Saudi Airliner turned back to Bombay airport on Friday because a warning light gave a false alarm, and that there was no fire on board.

Saudia Airlines said the Tristar turned back because a light in the cockpit indicated a fire in one engine. But after the plane had landed and all the passengers had left safely, examination of the engine showed there had been no fire and the light had been a false alarm, the airline said in a statement published by the official Saudi press agency.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) has said that the plane, which had 264 people on board, had caught fire but the crew put the blaze out after an emergency landing. Last August all 301 people on board a Saudia Tristar died when the plane caught fire shortly after takeoff from Riyadh. In December, two children died when they were sucked through a hole which suddenly opened up in the floor of a Saudia Tristar flying over the Gulf. Saudi Arabia said one of the plane's wheels made the hole in the passenger cabin but Qatar, where the plane landed, said there had been a mid-air explosion.

### Two Iranian youths executed for rape

TEHRAN, April 12 (R) — Two youths were executed by firing squad in the northern Iranian city of Qazvin yesterday for raping a girl, the daily *Kayhan* newspaper reported today.

*Kayhan* said the youths were shot after sentences by the city's Islamic tribunal had been approved by a higher court in the holy city of Qom.

### Egyptian workers flee Lebanon en masse

CAIRO, April 12 (A.P.) — Thousands of Egyptians, who make up the world's largest pool of expatriate labour, are fleeing the fighting in Lebanon by piling aboard overcrowded ships and waiting for days to catch planes out of Beirut.

Arabic-language newspapers here reported today that some 800 Egyptians arrived in Cairo over the weekend after waiting in Beirut's international airport for four days to reserve seats on outbound flights. The newspaper accounts reported the passengers lacked food at the airport. They reported also that airlines increased flights from the Lebanese capital to accommodate the extra passengers. One report said gunmen from the Falange militia halted a party of Egyptians who were attempting

## Power and principles:

# World Bank-IMF battle over PLO

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is Part Three of a four-part series on the PLO observer status debate for the joint annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF. Parts One and Two appeared in earlier editions of the Jordan Times.

by Bob Lebling and Fawzi Asmar

ara to have the bank send an invitation to the PLO on the chairman's behalf.

Mr. McNamara, however, balked. As an American citizen and former U.S. official (Secretary of Defence during the Kennedy-Johnson era) Mr. McNamara was very sensitive to the Carter administration's opposition to PLO observer status.

Rather than following through on the invitation as Jamal instructed, McNamara cabled back to the chairman and told him that the World Bank's executive board would be meeting to discuss the issue further. Jamal also received an almost identical cable from the IMF.

The answer, according to Mr. McNamara, was yes. New consultations with the executive boards had to be held each year prior to the annual meetings, according to the bank management's interpretation of the by-laws.

At this point, the U.S. strategy to block PLO observer status began focusing on a proposal to change the bank/fund by-laws regarding the invitation of observers.

As an influential Arab source put it, "the industrial countries, led by the U.S., took a decision to frustrate the legal authority of the chairman of the board of governors."

"The way this was done was unique in the history of the bank and the fund."

A special executive session of the World Bank's executive board was convened on July 25 to discuss the PLO question under the veiled agenda topic "observers at 1980 annual meetings."

At the session, Mr. McNamara submitted a president's memorandum which noted that "a number of executive directors" — read: Western industrialised states — "have recently expressed serious doubts as to the exact scope of the wording of section 5 (B) of the by-laws of the bank."

This section, outlining procedures for inviting observers, was "lacking in clarity and thus insufficient to meet the requirements of the bank," these Western executive directors believed.

Therefore, Mr. McNamara suggested, section 5 (B) should be amended.

Never before in the history of the Bretton Woods Institutions had anyone suggested that section 5 (B) was vague or lacking in clarity. But now, more than 30 years after the founding of the World Bank and IMF, the Western executive directors had found it deficient.

Mr. McNamara gave the executive board a proposed draft resolution which he believed would rectify the situation.

This resolution, which would ultimately have to be voted upon by the entire board of governors (i.e., all the member-states of the bank and fund), proposed that:

(1) The board of governors ask the executive directors to make specific suggestions for amending section 5 (B), and (2) pending such amendment, the list of observers to the 1980 bank/fund meetings be limited to those observers who attended in 1979.

"The purpose of this draft resolution was obvious," said an Arab official. "Since the PLO was not invited in 1979, the freezing of the list of observers meant that the PLO would be excluded."

The Arab executive directors in the World Bank strongly opposed Mr. McNamara's draft resolution, on the grounds that it was designed to frustrate the legal authority of the chairman, Mr. Amir Jamal, to invite the PLO.

But the U.S. and its industrialised allies had the votes on the executive board. Despite Arab opposition, the board approved the draft resolution and sent it on to the board of governors for a final vote.

The same draft resolution was submitted in an IMF executive board meeting three days later by the U.S. executive director, Mr. Sam Cross, and it was similarly approved.

The member states of the bank and fund were then asked to vote on the draft resolution by a special procedure called "voting without meeting," i.e., voting by mail.

The member countries were

directors copies of your cable concerning invitations to observers... "Would it not be embarrassing to all parties if an invitation was issued (to the PLO) now while voting on the resolution forwarded on July 31 to the governors for a vote by mail is in progress?"

Mr. Jamal also received a cable from the acting managing director of the IMF: "I... request that you consider the matter further... the view is that otherwise there would be serious risk of embarrassment to the fund as an institution."

Mr. Jamal shot back a stinging reply to both Mr. McNamara and Mr. de Larosiere: "... It is the whole office of the chairman of governors which is being humiliated by executive directors. Also respect for law (is) being eroded rapidly. Kindly appreciate matters (are) now beyond me."

Meanwhile, as the bank and fund management prepared to send out the draft resolution to all the member states for a vote, the Arab countries began planning a counter-strategy.

The Arabs were determined not to yield to the U.S. and the other Western powers on the PLO question. The Arab states felt that with their growing economic and financial importance their views should be accorded greater respect within the Bretton Woods Institutions.

The Arabs organised an informal working group or council to coordinate their efforts on the PLO question. The council was headed by Saudi Finance Minister Mohammed Aba Al Khalil, the then Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al Aqi, and the UAE Finance Minister Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum.

These three men represented the most influential Arab lending countries within the Bretton Woods Institutions.

Also part of the working group were Abdul Aziz Al Qureshi, head of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, then director general of the Abu Dhabi Fund.

After consulting with the Arab executive directors in the bank and fund, the informal working group decided that the best way to fight the U.S.-sponsored draft resolution was to advise all Arab states and their Third World supporters to boycott the vote.

The Arabs realised that if they and their supporters participated in the vote by mail, and all voted no on the resolution, the U.S. and its industrialised allies would still have enough votes to pass the resolution.

The only way to frustrate the U.S. strategy was to prevent a quorum on the vote. According to the by-laws of the bank and fund, at least half the membership of the two Institutions must participate

## The Saudi-IMF package

On Friday March 26, IMF Managing Director Jaques de Larosiere held a surprise press conference to announce a package deal between the Saudi Kingdom and the fund, under which Saudi Arabia will receive greatly expanded voting power in the IMF in exchange for some \$10 billion in Saudi loans to the fund over the coming two years.

Mr. de Larosiere said the agreements with the Saudi Arabia were hammered out strictly on a financial basis. The PLO controversial observer status will be worked out later by the member states.

The Saudi loan will cover about two thirds of the extra funds the IMF will need over the next three years. The fund is also seeking loans from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Under the agreement, Saudi Arabia's quota in the IMF will double from 1 billion SDRs to 2.1 billion SDRs. The doubling of the Saudi quota will mean an increase in its voting power to 3.5 per

cent of the total votes of the fund. Previously Saudi Arabia ranked 13th in voting strength among the 141 members. Under the new agreement Saudi Arabia ranks sixth.

As a result of the increase of the Saudi quota, all other countries in the IMF will suffer a fractional decline in their voting strength. The U.S., for example, will drop from 21 per cent of the votes to 20.78 per cent.

Mr. de Larosiere said that the Western countries voted unanimously to support the Saudi increase.

Under the second agreement, the Saudi Arabia will lend the IMF approximately \$5 billion both this year and next. The loans will be repayable in four to seven years. The Saudi loan will make it unnecessary for the IMF to borrow directly from the market this year, though the idea has not been discarded totally.

— Bob Lebling



— Muhammad Aba Al Khalil



— Robert McNamara

ten the member states of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund elected Tanzanian Finance Minister Amir to serve as the 1980 chairman of the board of governors of the bank and fund, they were well aware that Tanzania, a member of the Third World caucus known as Group of 77, favoured the granting of observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Tanzania had already accorded diplomatic status to the PLO, and voted in favour of the PLO's observer application at the Group 77 meeting held in Belgrade at the time of the bank and fund's annual conference there in 1979.

In the spring of 1980 Chairman Jamal gave careful study to the report on the PLO question prepared by the informal working group of governors known as the Muldoon Committee.

As noted in part two of this series, that committee was unable to reach a decision on whether or not the PLO should be invited to bank/fund meetings. The four industrialised states represented on the eight-member committee used the PLO application, the developing countries supported it, and there were no proposals for breaking a tie vote.

In its final report, the First Muldoon Committee simply presented the arguments of the issue, and con-

After studying the report, Mr. Jamal decided to invite the PLO to attend the 1980 bank/fund meeting to be held in Washington in September and early October.

Mr. Jamal wrote to World Bank President Robert McNamara and IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, advising them that an extensive consultation process had already been completed on the PLO issue by the previous year's chairman, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand.

This process had continued with meetings of the joint procedures committee and the First Muldoon Committee.

"Can a repeat performance be now contemplated?" Mr. Jamal asked.

According to section 5 (B) of the bank and fund's by-laws, the Chairman of the Board of Governors is empowered to issue observer invitations "in consultation with the executive boards" of the two Bretton Woods Institutions.

On July 24, Mr. Jamal fired back cables to both bank President McNamara and fund Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, advising them that an extensive consultation process had already been completed on the PLO issue by the previous year's chairman, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand.

This process had continued with meetings of the joint procedures committee and the First Muldoon Committee.

"Can a repeat performance be now contemplated?" Mr. Jamal asked.

asked to submit their votes between Aug. 5 and Sept. 9, 1980.

On July 31, Chairman Jamal received identical cables from bank President McNamara and fund managing director de Larosiere asking him to approve invitations to the 1980 meetings for those observers on the 1979 list. Included in these cables was the text of the draft resolution.

Mr. Jamal cabled his response a week later: "I have immense difficulty comprehending the position of the boards of directors."

The chairman pointed out that the by-laws were clear enough and did not require amendment. He said he would approve issuing invitations to the 1979 list of observers if the PLO were added to that list.

On Aug. 8, Mr. Jamal received a second cable from McNamara: "I have distributed to the executive

in a vote to make it valid.

If the U.S. was to secure passage of the resolution blocking PLO observership, 68 member states in the World Bank and 71 in the IMF would have to take part in the vote.

The Arab working group believed it could persuade enough Third World states to boycott the vote and thereby kill the resolution.

Voting began on Aug. 5. By Sept. 7 — two days before the end of the agreed voting period — the World Bank was 20 countries short of a quorum, and the fund was about 25 countries short.

The plan conceived and implemented by Mr. Aba Al Khalil, Al Aqi and Al Maktoum was on the verge of a stunning success," one Arab source said. "But of course the industrialised countries could not afford such a defeat, and were not about to surrender."

The U.S. arranged for the executive boards of the bank and fund to meet in special session and extend the voting period for an additional ten days, until Sept. 19.

"This was illegal," said one bank official. "It is a violation of section 13 of by-laws, which does not permit the extension of the voting period."

The voting continued. But as the extended deadline approached, the bank and fund were still far from reaching the quorum requirement.

At that point the U.S. moved up its heavy artillery.

"Member countries were subjected to tremendous pressure by the American government at the highest level," said an authoritative source.

President Jimmy Carter himself got on the telephone to bank and fund governors from various developing countries and appealed to them to participate in the voting.

Treasury Secretary G. William Miller assisted the president in

these telephone contacts, sources said.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Miller even asked the governors to vote against the draft resolution, because what they were interested in was not the votes of member governments but the fact of participation, whether against or not," one source said.

For the U.S. already had the votes to win, but it desperately needed a quorum.

Mr. Carter and his aides were said to have told some developing countries: "If you want to vote with the PLO, then vote with the PLO by voting against the resolution, but just simply vote."

Despite the Carter administration's pressure tactics, the U.S. was still a few votes short of a quorum as the deadline neared — until a handful of countries, apparently unclear about the mechanics of the voting boycott strategy, took part in the vote by mistake.

These countries at the last minute cast votes against the draft resolution and thus in favour of the PLO. They were apparently unaware that in this complex procedural battle, to vote in favour of the PLO rather than maintain silence only helped the U.S. position.

In the IMF, Algeria, Mauritania, Niger and the Yemen Arab Republic mistakenly cast votes. In the World Bank, Syria and Sudan mistakenly voted.

The Arab executive directors in the bank and fund, together with the informal Arab working group, explained the situation to these six states and asked them to withdraw their votes. They promptly agreed to do so.

But on Sept. 18 — one day before the voting deadline — the U.S. again called a meeting of the bank and fund executive boards, which there upon ruled — contrary to the by-laws — that these six countries would not be allowed to withdraw their votes.

Thus at the eleventh hour a quorum was reached.

As one pro-Arab bank official put it: "With all these pressures, with the extension of the voting period against the law, with the denial of the right of withdrawal of member countries — with all these illegalities, all the U.S. and its allies managed to get was 68 participating countries in the World Bank — exactly a quorum — and 73 countries in the IMF — only two countries above a quorum."

But the passage of the U.S.-sponsored resolution blocking the PLO from assuming observer status did not mark the end of the battle.

"The Arab countries were aware of the illegalities committed," said a well-placed source.

The Arab executive directors then prepared a memorandum outlining the legal issues which should be considered by the board of governors, to decide to what extent (the U.S.-sponsored actions against the PLO) were legal or illegal in respect to the laws of the Bretton Woods Institutions.

At the end of September, the bank/fund's 1980 annual meetings opened in Washington.

By that time, Arab anger over the American-inspired manipulation of the Bretton Woods Institutions' by-laws was running high. The three top Arab leaders to the bank and fund — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE — had already frozen planned loans to the IMF.

As a result of stalemate over the PLO, there were no official observers invited to the 1980 meetings.

When Chairman Jamal arrived in Washington for the bank/fund conference, the Arab executive directors handed him their memorandum outlining the legal issues involved in the controversy. The Arabs wanted action.

(Saudi Business)

# ECONOMY

\$5 billion site twice as big as Manhattan

## For jumbo jets, a jumbo Saudi airport

JEDDAH, April 12 (R) — King Khaled opened a new \$5 billion airport at Jeddah today to provide a pilgrim gateway to Mecca and try to turn Saudi Arabia into a new airline crossroads of the Arab World.

Officials said they hoped airlines would increasingly use Jeddah as a stopover on trunk routes to the Far East, lured by moderately priced fuel and an airport twice as big as Manhattan island offering the most modern aviation technology in the world.

About 12,000 workers from 35 countries toiled for six years to complete the huge airport. Built on an uncluttered desert site, it has two three-kilometre (two mile) runways, marble passenger terminals and a \$100 million royal pavilion with a roof of solid copper and a garden lined with palm trees from Florida. They are expected to grow faster than local trees.

Although it is increasing, passenger traffic through Jeddah of about 100,000 commercial flights a year is modest by the standards of some major airports and by itself scarcely justifies what aviation experts said was the costliest airport ever built.

But Western diplomats said the royal rulers of Saudi Arabia had decided not to stint on spending

their oil revenues in discharging their role as guardians of Islam's holiest shrines.

This requires them to be hosts to hundreds of thousands of the faithful for whom a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the rugged hills east of here, is the climax of a lifetime of religious devotion.

To symbolise the commitment of the new airport to pilgrim traffic, King Khaled formally opened it today by unveiling a granite plaque in the architecturally astonishing pilgrims' terminal, designed to process up to 20 fully-laden jumbo jets at a time. The special terminal resembles a tented city. From dazzling white columns 10 storeys high are slung scores of glass fibre canopies coated on the outside with teflon—more commonly used on non-stick saucepans—up reflect the scorching desert sun. At 4,25,250 square metres it constitutes the largest fabric roof in the world.

By 1985 the Saudis expect that one million pilgrims a year will arrive by air, most of them during the 10-day period of the annual haj.

At Jeddah's cramped old airport in the centre of town it has taken up to 15 hours to process a pilgrim from aircraft door to the

bus for Mecca. At the new airport the Saudis hope to complete the task within four hours.

The entire airport site measures 105 square kilometres (40 square miles) and a freight terminal will be able to handle up to seven jumbo-jet freighters.

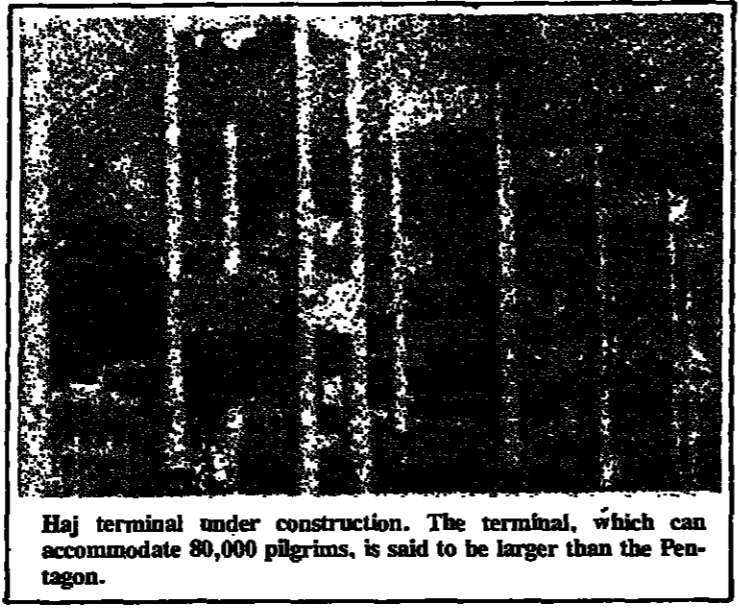
Plans include the building of an airbase for the Saudi Air Force and a hospital. The total cost when the final phase is completed in the

mid-1980s could be nearly \$10 billion officials said.

The Saudis expect to be handling 8.6 million passengers a year by then.

The major contracting firm on the project is Hochtief of Essen, West Germany. Sixty other firms have served as sub-contractors and suppliers.

Hochtief has also won a five-year maintenance contract.



Haj terminal under construction. The terminal, which can accommodate 80,000 pilgrims, is said to be larger than the Pentagon.

### Kuwait-Asia Bank opens soon

BAHRAIN, April 12 (R) — The first Arab bank designed to channel petrodollars into the Far East will open soon in this major Gulf financial centre.

The Kuwait-Asia Bank, founded mainly by Kuwaiti companies, plans to find new investment opportunities for Arab money in the growing economies of the Far East. Chairman Salah Al Marzook told Reuters in an interview.

The bank would make contact with the Far East financial community and also seek joint venture projects, he said. It had applied for a licence to open a merchant bank in Singapore and would apply for similar permission in Hong Kong.

Mr. Marzook said it would later set up a network of offices in Japan, Australia, South Korea, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Kuwait-Asia Bank, which has been formed as an offshore banking unit here, has fully paid up capital of \$30 million.

Its shareholders are the Commercial Bank of Kuwait, Industrial Bank of Kuwait, Al Ahli Bank, Kuwait Real Estate Bank, National Bank of Bahrain, Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait, Kuwait Public Institute for Social Security, Kuwait International Investment Company and four Kuwaiti insurance firms.

### Kuwait to establish a shipping company

KUWAIT, April 12 (A.P.) — Kuwait's cabinet decided today to establish a shipping company with a capital of \$45.5 million State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein announced.

He said the state-owned concern would be called the Kuwait National Shipping Company.

### Libya may cut oil production

BEIRUT, April 12 (A.P.) — Libya and other oil producers will

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

consider cutting production if the current surpluses on world market cause prices to fall, the Libyan oil minister said today in a interview with a Beirut weekly.

An *Nahar Arab Report and Memo*, in its edition released today said it interviewed Mr. Abdessalam Zagar in Rome, where he is attending an Organisation of Arab Oil Producing Countries seminar. "If the surplus becomes pressing, not only Libya but every body will be quoted as saying in answer to a question about whether Libya might cut production."

Mr. Zagar was quoted as saying production levels, normally the subject discussed by OPEC members, would be "indirectly" discussed at the next OPEC ministers meeting in Geneva next month. "The question of production is imposing itself upon us if we wish to get a fair price," he was quoted as saying. "We are not saying wish to exaggerate and to exploit the consuming countries, but cannot talk about how fair a price is without also discussing production and supply and demand."

He said Libya has plans to cut production from the present million barrels daily to between 1.3-1.4 million barrels.

### Gulf joint venture to process heavy oil

BAHRAIN, April 12 (R) — Three Gulf countries are considering building a large plant in Bahrain to process heavy fuel oil into high and more valuable products, the Bahrain ministry of development and industry announced today.

Officials said the plant, which may cost up to \$600 million, would process oil from the country's main oil refinery and from other countries and produce naphtha, kerosene and gasoline for export.

They declined to give the capacity of proposed plant, which would be owned by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Last month, these three countries signed an agreement to build \$400 million petrochemicals plant here.

Bahrain already has a 250,000-barrel-a-day refinery that processes crude oil from the country's own oilfields and from Saudi Arabia.

# Restricting overseas takeovers — the French way

Are the French really as protectionist about control of industries in France as overseas investors complain? *Terry Dodsworth* finds that the facts indicate otherwise - it's just that the French way of doing things attracts more attention.

There is a widespread view in the Western world that the French Administration spends an inordinate amount of time throwing up barriers to legitimate foreign takeover bids.

This conviction has received plenty of supporting evidence in recent years. In 1980 alone, there were several cases of British, West German and Italian companies running into determined opposition to their plans to buy into French industry. Yet according to a new report, French "protectionist" measures are much less effective and not as widely applied as commonly supposed.

The study, produced by the influential Social and Economic Council, suggests that French industry is as deeply — and in many cases more deeply — penetrated by foreign capital as the manufacturing sector in any other leading Western nation.

In bold figures, while admitting difficulties in making direct comparisons, the council concludes that 23.6 per cent of French companies' turnover comes from foreign-controlled concerns, compared with 18.7 per cent in Britain, 18 per cent in West Germany, 5 per cent in the U.S. and only 2.8 per cent in Japan.

These statistics admittedly fail to prove the French Treasury is not obstructive in certain circumstances. But the council, a policy advisory body which draws its membership from a cross-section of management and unions, argues that this interference is no worse than in other countries.

Criticisms about "protectionism" are caused more by the form than the content of the French processes — namely, by the high-handed fashion in which the administrative system often works.

In France, argues the council, there is a built-in tendency towards controlling investment through bureaucratic *Diktat*. The Government therefore attracts criticism because it is seen to be interfering. Other countries, by contrast, rely far more on legislation (as in the U.S., where restrictive federal and state laws

govern various activities, including banks, telecommunications and mining), or on such intermediate instruments as banks (West Germany), or big, defensively minded industrial groups (Japan).

The council's arguments are unlikely to comfort or convince all those foreign companies which have been caught in the French administrative cobweb and had the life drained out of their takeover bids.

But it is nevertheless true that the French civil service machinery is only thrown into overdrive in its search for a "French solution" when significant national interests are at stake.

Intervention tends to be highly selective, generally involving companies thought to have particular technical strengths or growth and export prospects. Many other countries have

equally sacred territory.

Outside the sectors, foreign ownership or share acquisition has been widely accepted. Taking as a base the companies in which 20 per cent of the equity is in foreign hands (in well over four-fifths of the cases the overseas interest is over 50 per cent), the figures show a very high level of penetration in several industries. The exceptions are mainly in areas of strategic military importance (steel and aerospace), or in such declining industries as textiles and leather.

The sector in which turnover by these foreign-owned companies is the highest turns out, curiously enough, to be an area where French protectionism might be expected to be at its strongest. This is the information treatment industry, where 73 per cent of turnover is thought to be controlled by foreigners, despite the French conviction that this is a key growth

business.

Following close is agricultural machinery, reckoned to be 52 per cent under foreign influence, and such growth-oriented sectors as chemical processing (48 per cent) and pharmaceuticals (38 per cent). Before Chrysler sold out in France, even vehicle construction, highly sensitive, and a main element in France's export drive of the 1970s, was 17 per cent owned by foreign interests.

These figures draw attention to a fact often forgotten in all the talk of France's phenomenally rapid rise into the top ranks of the world's exporters: its heavy dependence on foreign technology in the post-war years.

Because France was still a predominantly agricultural country at the end of the war, it often turned overseas for the ideas and capital to modernise its industry or, alternatively, was too weak to with-

stand offers when they came.

As a result, foreign companies made deep inroads, building on prewar situations, sometimes in such strategically important sectors as telecommunications. In many of these areas domestic companies are only now beginning to claw back lost ground.

The council regards this influx of funds from overseas as on the whole a positive influence, bringing elements of "competition and complementarity" to the French economy.

It goes on to argue, taking a line often stressed even more aggressively by Mr. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, that the development of industry internationally implies more cross-investment. The report strongly advocates, for example, much more French investment overseas, where France lags way behind its main trading partners.

However, the report is going to lead to a sudden swing French tactics on inward investment. Some changes occurred last year, when the right to takeovers from other European Community companies largely suppressed. But apart from that, the council merely recommends that the French system made more flexible.

Indeed, in a vigorous sideswipe at France's vociferous overseas critics, it suggests that most of industrial rivals are playing same game with much more dour methods: different technical standards, anti-cartel laws all on: France at least, it says, has virtue of operating a clear open regulatory system, a which competitors will, no do note with interest.

(From the Financial Times)

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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# Real radiation over a make-believe village

By Ronald Clarke

officials trying to bring the situation under control.

This is the classic example of what is known to the U.S. military as "broken arrow" — an atom bomb that gets away.

The scene will come to life later this month in the Nevada desert in a big exercise named NUWAX-81 (nuclear weapons accident exercise), the first U.S. exercise of its kind ever held to test the readiness

of local state emergency officials. The air collision and the town will be made to believe. But the radiation will be real.

At a time which is being kept secret so as to create surprise, U.S. Defence Department officials will spray a relatively mild radioactive substance, radium-232, over a heavily-guarded area the size of a small town. The radioactivity has a short life and cannot penetrate human skin,

but can be detected on instruments, defence officials said.

The area, to be called the town of Wahmonie for the exercise, will consist of a cluster of abandoned buildings at the U.S. nuclear test site, 145 km northwest of Las Vegas.

For the purpose of the exercise, the nuclear bombs which "fall" on the town will not have exploded but will have released radiation.

To add to the realism, parts of the empty casings of real atom bombs and of a helicopter will be scattered about the area. The buildings will have signs reading "school," "bar," "hotel," "hospital," and "houses."

California's state disaster agencies, well-rehearsed for dealing with earthquakes, floods and volcanic eruptions, will be alerted immediately after the "air collision."

Troops wearing protective clothing will be the first to go into the area and the state officials will follow.

The town's panic-stricken inhabitants, its over-zealous policemen and other characters — such as reporters — will be played by employees at the test site and members of their families.

The U.S. Defence Department and other government offices in Washington will be called on to take action along with California's office of emergency services in the week-long exercise.

Those taking part will have to stop the panic, move the injured to hospitals and evacuate the other inhabitants, clear the area of nuclear contamination, "clear" the inhabitants and also animals of radioactivity and try to ensure no nuclear secrets are lost.

Watching over the exercise will be a team of umpires who will decide how well those taking part perform and whether changes are needed in the methods used to deal with the situation.

The defence officials said the exercise will deal only with an escape of radioactivity because a nuclear explosion caused by a mid-air collision is believed to be a virtual impossibility.

Nuclear warheads carried by U.S. planes can be exploded only by a series of signals from command centres under the direct control of the President, they said.

But high explosive charges inside bombs can act as triggers and can disperse the contents of the bombs, the officials added.

The exercise will recall memories of an incident near Palomares, Spain, in 1966 when a U.S. B-52 bomber crashed and dropped three nuclear bombs on Spanish soil and one into the sea.

Plutonium contaminated farmland after conventional explosives detonated inside the bombs and the U.S. government spent \$50 million cleaning up the area.

(Reuters)

LOS ANGELES — A private plane and a U.S. army helicopter carrying nuclear bombs collide in mid-air, releasing radiation and scattering pieces of the bombs over a California town.

Panic-stricken inhabitants demand to know what is happening. Local policemen over-react and get in the way of defence



There was no need to 'add to the realism' when thousands of anti-nuclear protesters staged demonstrations throughout the United States early in 1980 to protest a leak of radio-active steam from the power plant at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

The planned 'nuclear weapons accident exercise' in the Nevada desert in late April is meant to test the readiness of emergency measures in incidents like the one at Three Mile Island or the 1966 'broken arrow' in Spain. (Gamma photo)

## To win back viewers

# A facelift for Italian TV

By Malcolm Whittaker

ROME — Italy's state broadcasting corporation, which no longer holds a monopoly, is planning to change its image to recapture viewers lost to independent privately-owned stations.

More than 600 commercial stations are competing against the three channels of the RAI state broadcasting corporation and they have captured a third of the viewing audience.

Many of the stations which mushroomed after a court ruled in 1975 that they had a right to exist have been amateurish, low-budget operations with nightly menus of sex and violence.

But RAI officials are now worried by the inroads made into its audience by an increasing number of well-financed organisations that screen quality, family viewing.

The court decision allowed private television and radio stations to operate locally while upholding RAI's right to broadcast nationally. But it failed to set any guidelines for their development.

Viewers in Rome can now tune in to 35 private channels, in Milan they have a choice of 22 and in

Turin, 15.

Posts Minister Michele De Gisi said recently that long-delayed legislation to control the proliferation of stations would be presented to parliament shortly.

"RAI is facing a legitimate threat. We are trying to find a balance between private and public interests, but RAI must be more dynamic," he said.

"Around 1977 there was nothing but sex and second-rate horror and Westerns on Milan private television. There were even quiz shows where housewives came on to strip," said a Milan television critic.

"But the novelty wore off, people wanted more family viewing and the quality of programmes has improved."

Mr. Silvio Berlusconi, who set up Telemilano in 1976, gained publicity when his Channel 5 group won the right to use the government's space satellite for live transmission of the gold cup soccer championships in Uruguay earlier this year.

Mr. Berlusconi's coup, which set a precedent for an independent television station in Italy, followed a long and heated dispute with RAI officials.

Telemilano is now part of a

national network of stations with an expected advertising revenue this year of up to \$30 million.

Channel Five, which draws the largest audience of the Milan private stations, shows quality films and documentaries bought direct from abroad. It is now planning to start a breakfast programme of news and features.

First Independent Network, owned by the giant Rizzoli-Corriere Della Sera publishing group, began the trend of recruiting top producers and journalists to commercial stations.

Mr. Maurizio Costanzo, former editor of the national popular daily *L'Occhio* (The Eye), joined to conduct personalised weekly interviews of leading politicians and top personalities.

His face-to-face probing style has, according to media executives and politicians alike, set new standards in what was an altogether new technique for Italian television.

The role of the state corporation is to "educate, inform and entertain," according to RAI Director-General Willy De Luca.

But critics say RAI's structure, with its 13,000 employees and three channels is unwieldy, each channel being virtually au-

onomous with separate decision-making bodies and political colouring.

The quality of programmes is uneven, they say, with too many political discussions, talk shows and sociological documentaries and too few good, modern films and well-produced drama series.

Many critics have said that RAI does not give value for money. A black and white television licence costs about \$50 a year and one for a colour set about \$80.

Mr. Berlusconi said: "If a programme on a private station irritates me, I can switch it off, but if it is a RAI programme I can switch it off, certainly, but I still have to pay the licence fee."

The establishment does need a new look, said RAI Director Mr. Sergio Bindi. "RAI should offer more programmes geared to public demand and less abstract culture," he added.

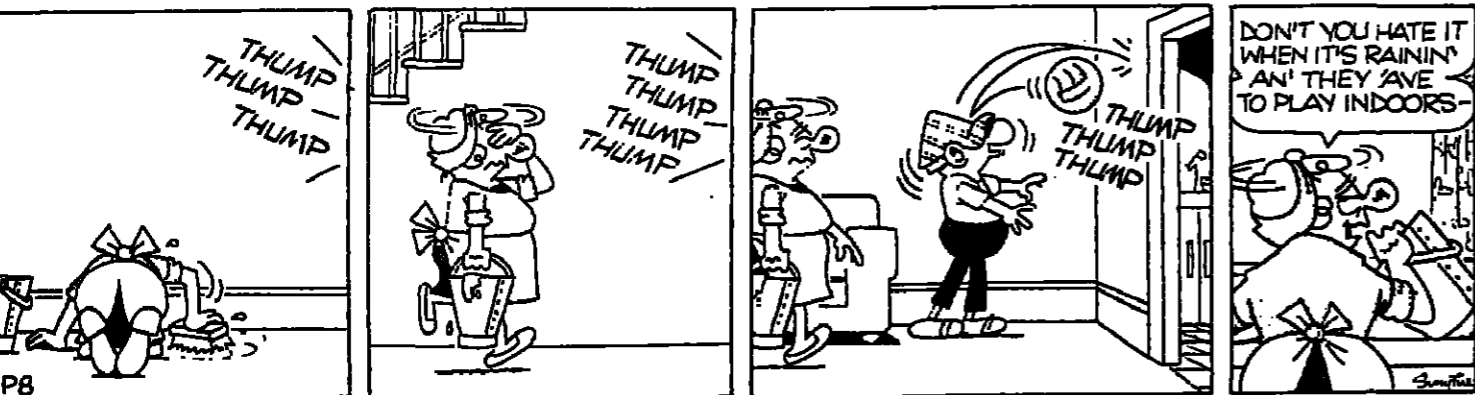
He does not rule out some form of relationship with the private sector. "Defensive battles are no use, dialogue is necessary. There is room for possible collaboration in the future and it is up to RAI to look into the problem before it is imposed from outside," he said.

(Reuters)

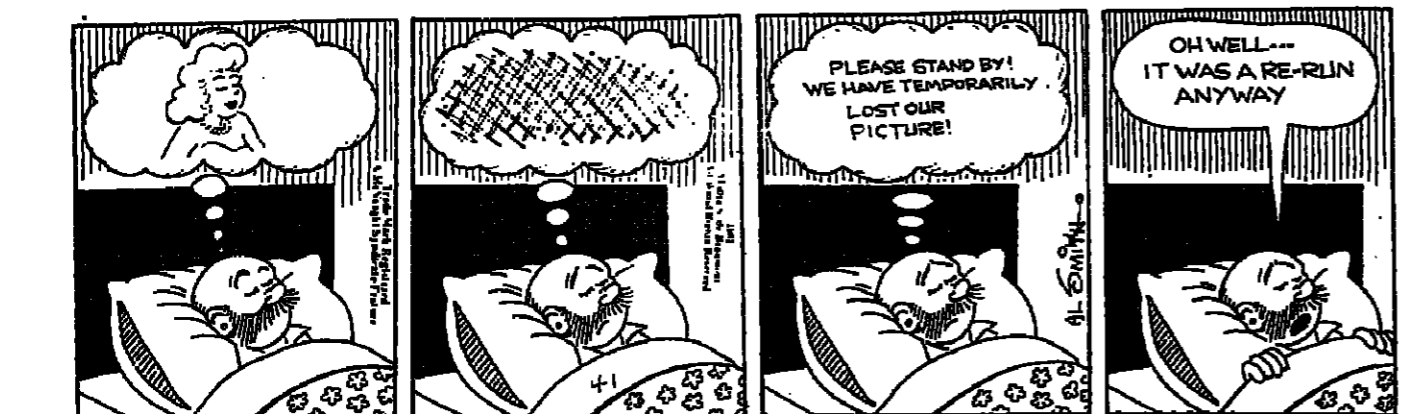
## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1980 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—Where did we go wrong on the following hand:  
WEST EAST  
♦ Q J x ♦ A K x  
♥ A K J x ♥ Q 10 x x x x  
♦ A K x x ♦ x x x  
♠ A x ♠ x

WEST EAST  
2NT 3♥  
4♠ 4♠  
5♠ 5♥  
6♣ Pass

After a club lead, we ended up down one when trumps failed to break. Six hearts was on ice. East thought that West had an off-shape two no trump opening bid, and maintained that, somewhere along the line, West could have clarified matters by supporting hearts. West claimed that, in effect, he had supported hearts at every opportunity—every bid he made was a cue-bid agreeing hearts as trumps. Who was right? —R. Gonzales, San Francisco, Calif.

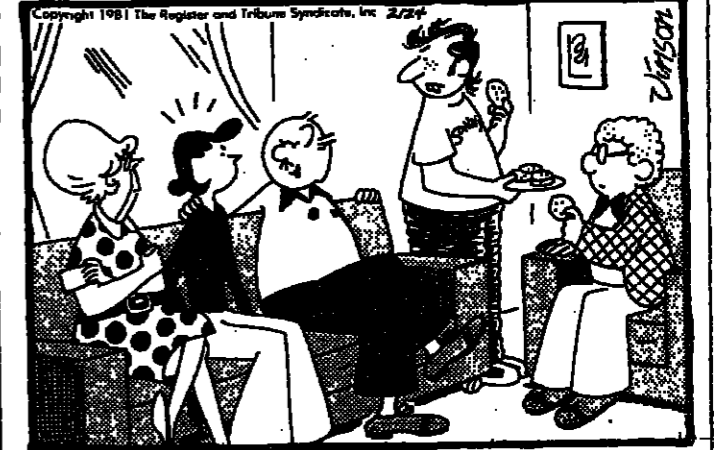
(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)  
A.—West bid his hand perfectly. With his wealth of controls he was interested in a grand slam and he wanted his partner to place full value on a card such as the queen of diamonds, if he held it. Perhaps it is easier to

understand the logic of the situation if we analyze it in depth. When East bids three hearts over two no trump, West knows nothing about his partner's hand other than the fact that it contains at least five hearts. West does not have many options available over his partner's response. He can bid three no trump, denying three hearts; he can raise to four hearts, showing at least three hearts but denying interest in slam unless East has a goodish hand. Or he can cue-bid to show heart support and a maximum no trump with slam interest.

While in terms of high cards West has only a minimum two no trump opener, in support of hearts he has a ruffing value, and his hand is laden with aces and kings, making it worth more than its actual face value (by now we all know that aces and kings are undervalued slightly in the point count). So he confirmed slam interest by cue-bidding, which, at the same time, agreed hearts as the trump suit.

No matter what West does thereafter, hearts remains the agreed trump suit. Note that six hearts can't be defeated even though West's two jacks are wasted values. Make them the queen of diamonds, and a grand slam is a laydown despite the fact that there is a combined high-card count of only 31 in the two hands.

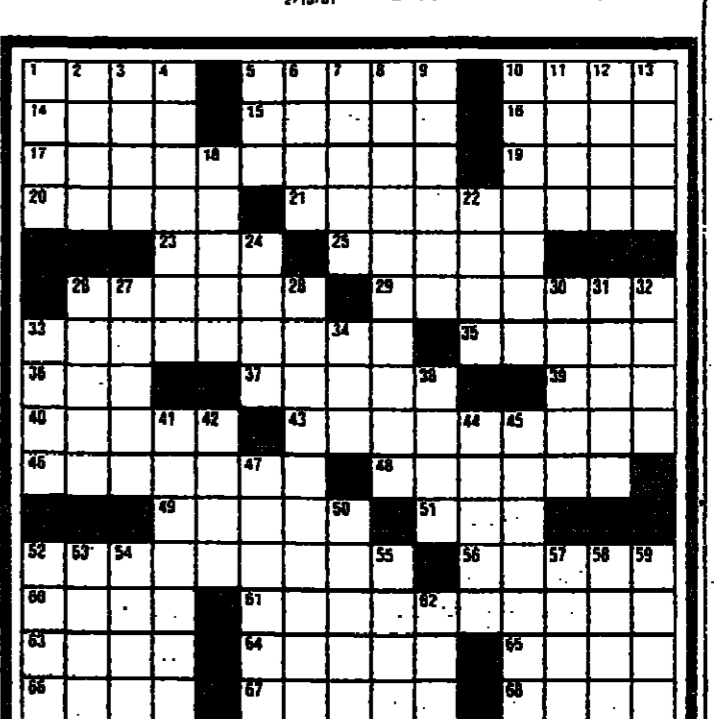
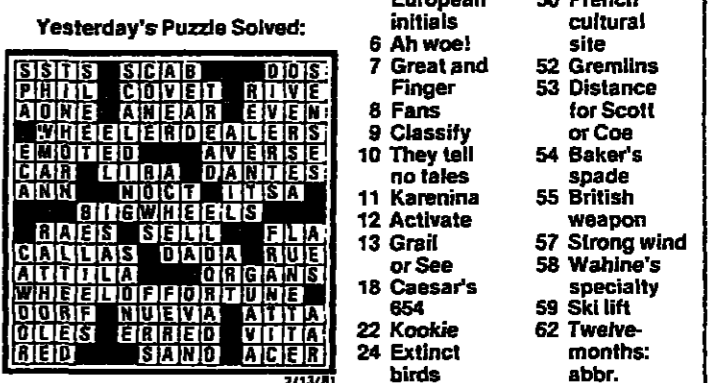
## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Those cookies are pretty good! How did you remove the Girl Scout trademark from them, anyway?"

## THE Daily Crossword by Louis Sabin

- |                |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS         | 33 Field event | 56 — ball      | 26 Corrupt     |
| 1 Have deep    | 35 Trapper's   | 60 Bearing     | city           |
| 5 concern      | 61 Texas       | 61 Texas       | 27 Solo        |
| 10 Gray: Sp.   | 36 Altar       | Ranger         | 28 Plays the   |
| 14 Rush        | announcement   | 63 Request     | rous           |
| 15 Pinnacle    | 64 Villain's   | 64 Villain's   | 30 Gold medal  |
| 16 Sharp blows | 37 Look down   | expression     | Olympic        |
| 17 Within:     | one's nose     | 65 Spanish     | swimmer        |
| 18 pref.       | at             | pot            | 31 — Lane      |
| 17 Ducks       | 38 Except      | 66 Merchandise | 32 Tennis      |
| 19 Indigo      | 40 Of musical  | 67 Barbara and | divisions      |
| 20 Gin's       | sound          | Anthony        | 33 Armenian    |
| partner        | 43 Certain     | 68 Last place  | bread          |
| 21 Area for    | track men      |                | 34 Cut off     |
| pass com-      | 46 Latin or    |                | 38 Brox        |
| pletion        | South          |                | 41 Arms cache  |
| 23 Tree        | 48 — eyed      | 1 Swift        | 42 — D. (grad. |
| 25 Play a      | 49 Raga        | 2 Repeat       | — degree)      |
| guitar         | 51 Egg calls   | 3 — corner     | 44 Wheel hubs  |
| 26 Deliverer   | 52 Like a gun  | 4 Come in for  | 45 Quilting    |
| 29 Is present  | 52 Like a gun  | the starter    | 47 Golf links  |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 5 Eastern      | 50 French      |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | European       | cultural       |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | initials       | site           |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 6 Ah woe!      | 52 Gremilns    |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 7 Great and    | 53 Distance    |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | Finger         | for Scott      |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 8 Fans         | or Coe         |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 9 Classify     | 54 Baker's     |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 10 They tell   | spade          |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | no late        | 55 British     |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 11 Karenina    | weapon         |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 12 Activate    | 57 Strong wind |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 13 Graif       | or See         |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 18 Caesar's    | 58 Wahine's    |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 654            | specialty      |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 22 Kookie      | 59 Ski lift    |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | 24 Extinct     | 62 Twelve-     |
|                | 52 Like a gun  | birds          | months-        |
|                | 52 Like a gun  |                | abbr.          |



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# WORLD

For talks on Afghan issue

## U.N. envoy in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, April 12 (Agencies) — U.N. Under-Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar began his first round of shuttle diplomacy by explaining his mission aimed at resolving the Afghan crisis to Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, an official spokesman said today.

No other details were disclosed following the meeting.

Pakistan is urging U.N.-sponsored talks between Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran to ease tensions in the region and find a solution that would lead to the repatriation of more than 1.7 million Afghan refugees.

However, Iran has rejected negotiations for the time being and the Soviet-backed Kabul regime has demanded prior full diplomatic recognition beforehand.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar of Peru said he would remain in Pakistan until Wednesday when he would visit Kabul for similar talks with Afghan authorities.

"My mission is exploratory and I have no reason to expect anything concrete will emerge," he said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was

appointed in February as Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's special representative on Afghanistan to contact the parties involved in the dispute.

His appointment followed a General Assembly resolution calling for the removal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the need for a political solution.

Pakistan's efforts in January to begin tripartite talks between Kabul, Islamabad and Tehran under U.N. auspices were rejected by the Soviet Union and the Afghan government.

The Soviet-backed Kabul government insisted on separate bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran with the U.N. role restricted to observer status.

Pakistani officials said while there was increased suspicion of Kabul since a Pakistani airliner was hijacked there last month, Pakistan still wanted a political

settlement. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had returned here today from Geneva where he held talks on several world issues, including Afghanistan, with Mr. Waldheim.

U.N. officials said it was uncertain whether Mr. Perez de Cuellar would visit the Soviet Union and Iran. Afghanistan's other neighbours, because both governments had yet to give permission for his trips.

### Defector with T-54 tank

Meanwhile, an Afghan army lieutenant in a Soviet-built tank crashed through a border post barrier into Pakistan seeking asylum, the defence ministry announced today.

A ministry statement said the T-54 tank and its lone driver crossed the border into Pakistan's Baluchistan Province last night. The lieutenant, identified as Nazir Mohammad, started his bid for asylum near Spinboldak, about 20 kilometres inside Afghanistan. He drove along a main highway to the border post at Chaman.

Stopped twice at Afghan military check-points, he was allowed through after explaining that he was testing the tank following an overhaul.

Pakistan border patrols on surrounding hills spotted the solitary tank as it headed towards the Chaman frontier post.

When the tank broke through the border barrier the driver gave himself up and is now being questioned by Pakistani authorities.

## Chirac gets a boost

PARIS, April 12 (R) — The Gaullists staged a mass rally this weekend to give their presidential challenger Jacques Chirac the boost he needs to confound the pollsters and win the presidential elections.

Not once since he started campaigning two months ago has Mr. Chirac betrayed the slightest doubt about his ability to unseat President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

It was the same at the rally at the Parc des Princes sports stadium yesterday which, in the tradition of the Gaullist movement, was as much a patriotic ritual celebrating the greatness of France as a political event.

A pop group, peasants in traditional dress, soaring balloons and a victory run by torch-bearing Olympic medalists all contributed to the Gaullists' attempt to lift the election out of the rut which prompted the weekly magazine *Le Point* to run a cover story headed "France is yawning."

Mr. Chirac called for national renewal under his leadership and often referred to faith in the future and the will to succeed. He denied that the only choice was between ruinous left-wing experiments and retaining a president whose seven-year term had seen mounting unemployment, industrial decline and the weakening of France's competitive position in the world.

### A 'fairly quiet guy' added to the list

## 4th man arrested for threatening American president

HATBORO, Pennsylvania, April 12 (A.P.) — A 42-year-old man described as a "fairly quiet guy" was arrested yesterday for allegedly making threats against President Ronald Reagan, a Secret Service spokesman said.

The man, Mr. James T. McCaughey, was the fourth Pennsylvania accused of threatening the president since Mr. Reagan was shot in an assassination attempt in Washington on March 30.

Mr. McCaughey was arrested at his apartment over a meat and sandwich shop after Hatboro police notified the Secret Service of his threats against the president.

Mr. Joseph E. Murphy, assistant special agent of the Secret Service in Philadelphia, confirmed Mr. McCaughey had been arrested for allegedly threatening Mr. Reagan. He said he could not provide any further information until tomorrow, when he said federal charges would be filed in U.S. district court in Philadelphia.

Police said Mr. McCaughey punched and kicked officers at the Hatboro police station where he was taken for questioning. After being subdued, he was arraigned before District Magistrate John Brady on three charges of assaulting local police officers, and was held in the Montgomery County Jail in Norristown.

Police said a "detainer" writ had been lodged against Mr. McCaughey by the Secret Service to have him held for an appearance before a U.S. magistrate tomorrow.

Mr. Ron Muller, owner of the shop under Mr. McCaughey's apartment, said Mr. McCaughey was always seemed to be a fairly quiet guy "I always saw him walking around by himself."

Charges of threatening the president were brought last week against Robert M. Wilson, 39, of Freeland, Mr. Steven E. Seach, 58, of Paoli, and Mr. Edward M. Richardson, 22, of Drexel Hill.

## Chairman Hua undergoes political re-education

PEKING, April 12 (A.P.) — Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, long absent from public view, has been sent to the central party school in Peking to study the latest political line, Chinese sources said today.

In a twist of irony, Mr. Hua as chairman of the party also is president of the school where senior party officials are sent to brush up on the latest party dogma or for discipline and ideological re-education.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Hua still might be attending the school.

Mr. Hua, the chosen successor of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, has been under heavy criticism since last fall for clinging too closely to the discredited "leftist" ideas.

He is expected to resign the chairmanship when the full central committee meets, possibly in June. Mr. Hua is expected to receive a lesser post, possibly a party vice chairman or vice president of the republic.

The lame duck chairman's political re-education appears to confirm that his supporters had tried to resist his ouster. It also indicates that the party leadership of Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping wants to keep Mr. Hua within the ranks and preserve stability.

Yesterday Mr. Hua appeared after a long absence at a state funeral but played a role clearly inferior to party strongman Deng Xiaoping.



Chairman Hua Guofeng

His low position in the funeral pecking order virtually confirms his loss of the chairmanship and his willingness to make a graceful exit.

He is expected to be replaced as chairman by party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who delivered the eulogy yesterday. Mr. Hu Yaobang is a close colleague of Deng Xiaoping and is vice president of the central party school.

Mr. Hua's attendance at the school is one explanation for his long absence from public view. The funeral yesterday was his first full-dress party appearance since Nov. 27.

During that time he failed to meet visiting heads of state and visiting party officials, a clear breach of protocol. Visiting dignitaries were hosted, instead, by Mr. Hu Yaobang and also often met Mr. Deng.

'In a word, it's frustration'

## Black youths riot, clash with police in south London

LONDON, April 12 (Agencies) — A pall of smoke hung over the south London area of Brixton today after a sudden outburst of rioting and looting by blacks which left a dozen buildings burning fiercely and more than 100 policemen injured.

Police arrested about 100 people during last night's violence in Brixton, Britain's biggest concentration of blacks of West Indian origin.

The rioters started more than a dozen fires which badly damaged a school, a bar and a number of homes. Shortly before midnight a fire brigade spokesman said: "It's absolute bedlam. The fires are too numerous to count."

Cars were overturned and set ablaze and shops looted. Both blacks and whites could still be seen early today carrying television sets and other looted goods.

The rioting was the worst in London for years, although last year black youths in Bristol burnt five police cars in a similar outburst.

"In a word, it's frustration," a senior policeman last night told reporters. Brixton suffers high unemployment and poor housing.

In some of the worst mob violence seen in London this century, hatred among hundreds of young blacks against London's predominantly white police force exploded in an orgy of firebombings, violence and looting.

Police said that of the 114 injured officers, 26 were being treated in hospital. Three firemen and three ambulance crewmen were also hurt. Two of the ambulances were dragged from their appliances and beaten.

Dozens of rioters were also reported to have been injured, but police had no civilian casualty figures.

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw was returning to London for talks with police chiefs and officials, his office said.

The violence began outside Brixton's main police station when youths suddenly overturned a police van. Soon police were subjected to barrages of bricks and bottles, and later petrol bombs.

Blacks had gathered in streets near the police station after a running fight with police which was touched off when three policemen tried to question a black.

One eyewitness said one of the officers punched the black in the stomach and that they then dragged him into a police van. People started banging on the van and the street swiftly filled with police and young blacks.

Black leaders in the area accused police of heavy-handed harassment of young blacks there, with constant raids, arrests and questioning.

Tension had been rising in the black community since January, when 13 black youngsters died in a fire at an all-night party in Deptford, also in south London.

Police angrily reject allegations that they have been slow to investigate the blaze, blamed by blacks on white racists. Police say the evidence suggests it was started by someone at the party.

## ...and in Belfast it's IRA supporters

BELFAST, April 12 (A.P.) — About 100 youths clashed with British soldiers here yesterday as Roman Catholics celebrated the election to the British Parliament of Mr. Bobby Sands, a jailed Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrilla who is on a hunger strike and nearing death.

Police said nine people were arrested after the youths began hurling rocks at soldiers and that one police officer and a civilian were injured.

The youths were returning from a rally in the centre of Belfast to mark the announcement Friday of Mr. Sands' election victory when a running battle started, authorities said.

Troops fired rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. Mr. Sands, 27, who is in Maze prison outside of Belfast, was elected for the predominantly Roman Catholic Fermanagh and South Tyrone district of Northern Ireland in what is seen as a major triumph for the IRA.

Mr. Sands has been refusing solid food since March 1 in a renewed bid to force the British to grant convicted IRA men and women political prisoner status. He has refused to give up the fast and relatives and supporters say he could be dead by the end of this month.

## W. Germans vote against buildings

Growing numbers of German voters are showing they are unwilling to live next door to the reality of continuing economic growth. Large numbers of them will now oppose almost any large construction, be it a nuclear power station, a new motorway, a railway line or an airport.

By Kevin Done

FRANKFURT: When the crunch came with the national elections last autumn, the Greens, West Germany's motley, noisy ecology movement, failed to make much headway against the established parties. But they proved recently in local elections in the state of Hesse — the first test of electoral opinion in West Germany since the federal vote in October — that their earlier successes last year were far from just a passing phenomenon.

At a national level, the Greens probably have too many disparate elements to put together a coherent election programme that can trouble the existing parties. But Bonn must be noting with dismay the inroads the ecology and protest votes have achieved in Hesse.

In the months since the general election, the ruling Social Democrat coalition in Bonn has been increasingly assailed for failing to take a firm grip on West Germany's problems. The reverse side of the confusion in Bonn, however, is the growing grass-roots opposition to almost any large construction, be it a nuclear power station, a new motorway, a railway line or an airport.

The call at national level may be for a firm lead on issues of national interest. But where the decisions are to be implemented at local level, growing numbers of voters are showing they are unwilling to live next door to the reality of continuing economic growth.

The Social Democrat/Free Democrat Government in Hesse, led by Herr Holger Bomer, the Social Democrat Prime Minister, has taken a strong stance in favour of developing nuclear power — in contrast to Bonn — and such other major projects as building another runway at Frankfurt Airport.

At the election, he was left in no doubt of local voters' judgement of his policies. From a standing start, a citizens' list led chiefly by farmers took no less than 41 per cent of the vote in Volksmarsen in north Hesse, the favoured site for a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant. In Morfelden-Walkdorf, the locality most directly affected by the Frankfurt Airport runway, the Greens took over 25 per cent.

Herr Bomer insisted bravely after the Social Democrats' election setbacks: "I will not re-think our airport and nuclear policy. I cannot lead state politics on the basis of local protests." But the Greens' success is still a clear pointer to the resolute opposition

## SPORTS ROUNDUP

### Holmes retains heavyweight title

LAS VEGAS, April 12 (A.P.) — World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Larry Holmes won a unanimous decision over Canadian heavyweight titlist Trevor Berbick last night, the first Holmes' nine title defences he did not win by a knockout. Holmes, now 37-0, won most of the rounds of the 15-rounder in what is to be described as a brawl. Berbick, now 18-2-1, kept pressing the champion throughout the fight through a series of butts and rushes that on occasion had Holmes off balance. The fight, Holmes' ninth title defence since he took the crown from a Norton on June 9, 1978, drew a near-capacity crowd of about 4,500 people to Caesars Palace sports pavilion. The fight was televised nationally on pay television. Holmes relied almost exclusively on his swift and powerful jab, but on occasion backed it up with a quick right. But Berbick shook off many of the combinations and frequently taunted Holmes, urging him to move in closer.

### Vilas reaches Royal Oak tennis finals

HOUSTON, Texas, April 12 (A.P.) — Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas employed a steady backhand to break the stinging serve of Paraguay's Victor Pecci and breezed to a 6-1, 6-3 victory yesterday in semifinal competition at the \$175,000 Houston National Tennis Championship. Vilas, the world's sixth-ranked player and the only one of eight seeds to survive elimination during the 10-day competition at the River Oaks Country Club, faces 18-year-old Tony Giammalva in tomorrow's match for the \$35,000 first prize. Giammalva, in his first pro circuit appearance, dropped the opening tie-breaker but bounced back to beat Bruce Mapson 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-3 in the lengthy match. The winner of tomorrow's final earns a berth in the WCT competition in Dallas. Pecci stormed Vilas in the opening game, but the 28-year-old Argentine, trying to hone his clay-court skills in preparation for the Italian and French opens, overcame Pecci's fiery aces to take the set.

### Tom Watson leads in Masters golf

AUGUSTA, Georgia, April 12 (A.P.) — Jack Nicklaus blew a four-shot lead, made it up in a dramatic turn-around, the bogeyed the final hole to give Tom Watson a one-stroke advantage yesterday in the third round of the 45th Masters. It was one of the most wide-swinging, changeable situations in the recent history of golf.

### In freighter-sub collision

## Japan will seek an early explanation

TOKYO, April 12 (R) — Japan will seek an early explanation for last week's collision between a U.S. nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine and a Japanese freighter to head off a possible row between Tokyo and Washington, foreign ministry sources said today.

An explanation will be sought before talks between President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki early in May, in which Japan is expected to be asked to increase defence spending, the sources said.

The United States has already pressed Japan to curb car exports to the U.S. Opposition parties will question the government tomorrow in parliament about the sinking of the 2,350-ton Japanese freighter *Nissho Maru* after it collided with the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine *George Washington* in the east China sea last Thursday.

They are also expected to oppose an increase in Japan defence spending, inform sources said.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi asked U.S. Ambassador Mansfield yesterday for thorough investigation of accident and for compensation.

In particular Mr. Ito noted it took the United States 35 hours to notify Japanese authorities the incident and asked what the submarine had tried to do. The Japanese crewmen, the ministry sources said.

After passing on messages regret from President Reagan a Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Mr. Mansfield promised quick report on the incident a said "the issues of liability a compensation will be addressed and handled promptly through established channels," according to the sources.

of the parliamentary committee investigating the background of the "Spy in the Chancellery," the East German spy Herr Gunth Guillaume, whose discovery brought about the downfall of the then Chancellor, Herr Wil Brandt.

Herr Wallmann in his four years as Mayor, and much to the amazement of the Social Democrats, has built up something of a personality cult in the former Social Democrat citadel, running the city's affairs almost across party lines.

Instead of suffering some small losses after the landslide victory in 1977, Herr Wallmann actually increased the Christian Democrats' absolute majority in Frankfurt to 54.2 per cent.

The Free Democrats were shouldered aside by the Greens, failing to meet the minimum 5 per cent barrier needed for representation in the parliament, and the Social Democrats slumped even further to only 34 per cent of the popular vote in Frankfurt.

The Social Democrats are still hanging on to their coalition at state level with the Free Democrats, but Hesse hardly qualifies any more for its old name of "Red Hesse". One disgruntled, traditional Social Democrat voter in the city, who voted for the Greens observed: "You want to vote for the Social Democrats, but you cannot recognise it any more. You don't know clearly what it stands for. Is it for nuclear power, or against, for arms deals with Saudi Arabia or against?"

The Christian Democrats, the last time round, also turned up a trump card in their candidate for Mayor in Frankfurt, Dr. Walter Wallmann, a lawyer who, before he came to Frankfurt, was making a name for himself in federal politics in Bonn. He first came to national prominence as chairman

(Financial Times news features)